State Library

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 14. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1858. NO. 52.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,		$1 00
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☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

JOHN F. HERRING,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. Cl

☞Office at H. VonGlahn's store, North Water street, where he can be found when not engaged in out-door business. April 2, 1858—31-1y*

THOMAS W. PLAYER,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.

March 19, 1857—29-1y.

CLARK & FELT,

COACH AND CARRIAGE MAKERS,

Corner Third and Princess streets, opposite R. H. Grant's Livery Stables, Wilmington, N. C.,

BUGGIES AND ROCKAWAYS constantly on hand. Repairing of all kinds, Painting and Trimming done in the neatest and most substantial manner. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. Terms, cash on delivery.

March 5, 1858.—27-1y.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:

H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

JAMES O. BOWDEN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf.

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON. N. C.

Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

GEO. W. ROSE,

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, WILMINGTON, N. C.
June 17

S. M. WEST,

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT. WILMINGTON, N. C.
219-tf

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.

W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.

Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order,

N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.

Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

SADDLES, Harness, Whips, Trunks, Leather, Oils, Condition Powders for diseased Horses, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c., the largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale and retail, at the lowest New York prices. Harness and Trunks made to order, and repaired.

JAMES WILSON,
Oct 15—34-1y—7-1y No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

900 TO 1000 BALES OF COTTON PER ANNUM.

I AM STILL MANUFACTURING AT THE ROCKY MT. MILLS, Edgecombe county, N. C., 900 to 1000 Bales Cotton per annum, and will deliver at any of our Railroad depots, free of freights, to punctual customers, on 3 months time, or discount of 2½ per cent. for cash, COTTON YARN, SEINE TWINE, PLOW LINES, &c.

Orders addressed to WILLIAM S. BATTLE, Rocky Mt., Edgecombe county, N. C., will be promptly attended to.
March 25, 1858 30-10m*

SPECIAL COURT IN DUPLIN.

IT is ordered, that a Special term of the Superior Court be held for the county of Duplin, on the *THIRD MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT;* that the Clerk make advertisement of the same at the Court House, and other public places in the county.

May 7, 1858—36-td HENRY R. KORNEGAY, Cl'k.

10,000 DOLLARS.

I WISH TO EXCHANGE THE ABOVE AMOUNT, for likely young *NEGROES,* from 12 to 25 years of age. Any person having one or more to sell, will please give me a call, as I am ready to pay the *highest cash* price.

JOHN BARDEN.
Magnolia, N. C., May, 1858 36-6m

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.

DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on or about the 15th day of June, 1857, his man "RICHARD," sometimes called "RICHARD MALLETT." Said Richard is a mulatto, about 33 to 35 years of age, rather likely, quick spoken, and given to talking, especially if he has been drinking; is slim built, about 5 feet 8 to 10 inches high; has had his ears pierced, and has generally worn small rings in them. He is a Carpenter by trade. He formerly belonged to Mr. T. J. Armstrong, and was raised in the town of Wilmington, and waited about the store of Hall & Armstrong—has a wife in Wilmington named Maria, belonging to Mrs. C. A. Fulton, and now hired to Mr. A. McRae, Jr. He may be lurking about Wilmington, or perhaps may have gone to Weldon, Petersburg, or Norfolk, passing himself off as free, and may have obtained work at some of the railroad depots. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or his lodgment in any jail where I can get him.

J. H. MURPHY.
Moore's Creek, New Hanover Co., N. C.
May 15, 1858.—213-6t—38-tf.

NOTICE.

WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF DUPLIN County, about the 15th inst., a negro man who says his name is *JACOB WARREN.* Said negro was taken up and committed as a runaway slave, but says that he is a free man of color. He says that he was hired to Isaac P. Lee and John Kittrel, in Brunswick County, and became dissatisfied and ranaway. Said negro is about 5 feet 6 inches high, thick set, and a tolerably bright mulatto. Any one claiming said negro will come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law. PATRICK MERRITT, Jailor.
July 2d. 1858. 44-tf

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER, residing a few miles from Clinton, Sampson County, desires to purchase NEGROES ranging from five to thirty years of age—men, women, boys and girls. The highest cash prices will be paid. He may be called on as above, or addressed by letter at Clinton Post Office. EVERET PETERSON.
May 21, 1858. 38-6m

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT WE HAVE BEEN USING the above make of Machines in our families for a number of months, and find them to be such as they are recommended. Easy to work and don't get out of order—sewing don't rip. We believe they are the best Sewing Machines now in use, that we know of.

Wilmington, June 12th, 1858.

E. J. LUTTERLOH, JAMES L. HATHAWAY,
T. C. WORTH, JAMES SHACKLEFORD,
JOSEPH B. RUSSELL, B. G. WORTH,
SAMUEL J. BEERY, ZENO H. GREENE.

The above Card speaks for itself. A sample of the Machines can now be seen at my store. All orders will be promptly filled for any pattern that may be chosen. *Cash upon delivery.* Needles also for sale by the dozen at $1.—All Machines warranted; if defective, others supplied in their places. GEO. H. KELLEY.
June 12. 237-1m&42-tf

VALUABLE ROCKY POINT LAND FOR SALE.

1,000 ACRES OF LAND, LYING ON THE WEST side of the N. E. branch of the Cape Fear River, 18 miles from Wilmington, known as the *VATTS, or FERRY PLANTATION.* These lands, as all others adjoining them, are underlaid with lime rock and the best of marl. There are 450 to 500 acres cleared, with a good Dwelling and Outhouses, Negro Houses, Stables and Barn; the last two new framed buildings, and on the brink of the river. Wishing to move, I will sell on accommodating terms. For further information apply to my father, Levin Lane. My overseer, L. D. Cherry, will show the place.

E. E. LANE.
June 22. 245-1w—43-tf
Tawboro' Southerner please copy and send bill to this office.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE LATE RESIDENCE OF GEN. JOHN GRAY Bynum, deceased, corner of 6th and Orange Streets. For terms, apply to N. N. Nixon, Esq., or C. T. N. Davis, Esq., or to the undersigned, Cottage Home, Lincoln County, N. C. WM. P. BYNUM, Administrator.
January 8th, 1858 19-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

"DERHAM'S POCAHONTAS MIXTURE."

THIS PREPARATION now before the public, remains without an equal. It has proved itself to be superior to any remedy ever placed before the afflicted world, curing all cases (not everything) of Chronic, Inflamitory or Mercurial Rheumatism, Neuralgia, also Sick or Nervous Headache, Pain or Weakness in the Back, Stiff Joints, Enlargement of the Joints; also Toothache. In all such diseases it was never known to fail. It is no Yankee Patent Humbug which is said to cure every disease that the *human race* is subject to. All ye afflicted, subject to such diseases, procure a bottle of this Mixture and be cured. Every bottle warranted.

☞Beware of counterfeits.☜

Price, small bottles 50 cents, large $1. Orders to be directed J. H. DERHAM, Wilmington, N. C.

J. H. DERHAM & BROS., Proprietors.
July 9th, 1858 45-3m*

PAINTS AND OILS.

10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

Schools.

ST. ANNE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Mrs. H. A. Backus, Principal.

THE DUTIES OF THIS SCHOOL will be resumed on Monday, October 4th, '58, at the residence owned by Mrs. Everett, on Front st. Every facility will be afforded for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education. Early application for boarding pupils is requested, as a limited number only can be taken into the family of the Principal, where they will receive her especial care. A native French teacher will reside in the family, with whom pupils can converse in the French language.

TERMS—Board and tuition in English, including Latin, for the Scholastic year of nine months $200. Tuition in the Senior Department, $50; Junior $40; Primary $35.

Modern Languages, Music, Oil Painting and Drawing extra. Circulars containing full particulars may be obtained on application to the Principal.
August 6th, 1858 49-tl0

UNION ACADEMY,

HARRELL'S STORE, NEW HANOVER CO., N. C.

THIS SCHOOL commences its next session on Monday, the 6th day of September next, under the supervision of Solomon I. Faison, A. B., a gentleman who requires no enconiums, being well known as a successful instructor of youth. Parents and Guardians will find few situations more advantageous, in all particulars, for both moral and intellectual education of their children and wards.

Terms per session as follows:

Primary Department	$9 00
Higher English Branches	12 00
Classical Department	15 00

Board can be obtained in the neighborhood from seven to eight dollars per month. OWEN FENNELL,
President of Board of Trustees.
July 30, 1858.—48-5t*

WARSAW HIGH SCHOOL.

THE NEXT SESSION of this School will commence on the third Monday in July next.

The location is healthy and easy of access, and the boarding facilities are good.

A Chemical apparatus suited to the purposes of the School has been procured.

THE TERMS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Board per month,	$ 8 00
Tuition per Session;—(half in advance,) Classical or Scientific course	20 00
English, Higher branches,	15 00
" Elementary "	10 00

No deductions will be made except in cases of protracted illness.

For further particulars address B. F. MARABLE, or J. D. HUFHAM,
Warsaw, N. C.

The trustees of the School are requested to meet on Wednesday after the opening of the Session. A full meeting of the board is desired.
June 18th, 1858 42-3m

LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
MALE AND FEMALE.

LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.
MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department.

THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR ACcommodations are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal patronage.

Board in advance, is $6 50; Tuition from $10 to $15; Ornamentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary.
Sept. 4th, 1857 1-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.

THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.

SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.

The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McCLARANAN.

CARRIAGE FACTORY.

B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.
May 28th, 1858 39-tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING QUALIFIED AT JULY Term, 1858, of Duplin county Court, as Administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Henry Newkirk, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to his intestate to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said intestate to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN D. POWERS, Adm'r.
July 20th, 1858. 48-6t

RHODE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

IN INTRODUCING THE ABOVE HIGHLY AUTHENTIcated article to the Planters of N. Ca., we omit any lengthened remarks, preferring to secure their approval by actual tests and experiments, for which purpose we have made arrangements with Messrs. KEITH & FLANNER, of Wilmington, to receive orders for such quantities as Planters may require, who will furnish it at our prices, (forty-five dollars per ton,) with the simple addition of shipping expenses.

Messrs. K. & F. will also furnish a pamphlet containing directions for use, together with letters from those who have tested its value as a fertilizer by actual experiments.
Dec. 25—17-tf B. M. RHODES & CO.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE IN DUPLIN COUNTY.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, UNTIL the 1st of November next, that valuable plantation known as a part of the Giles T. Loftin tract of land, on the south side of Battlesnake Swamp and Northeast River, containing 725 acres. This is good *FARMING LAND* and can be bought for $10 per acre, and terms easy. Or I will sell for $30 per acre the land where I now live, on the south side of Bear Swamp and east side of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road, containing 375 acres, which is one of the best small farms to be found in this State. I deem it unnecessary to say more, as no one will buy without first making examination. The poorest part of these lands are this year in cultivation, which will show what they are.

L. R. LOFTIN.
June 18. 42—11t*
Goldsboro' Tribune copy 3 months, and send bill as above, Bear Swamp P. O., N. C.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand at his Shop, corner of Walnut and Water streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which will be sold at cost. Purchasers will probably never meet with such an opportunity again here. Repairing done at short notice, and in the best manner, for cash only.

ISAAC WELLS.

N. B.—All persons indebted to me will please call and settle immediately.
March 19, 1858.—29-tf.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE 3,000 ACRES of most valuable land for Turpentine, Timber and Farming. The above said land is on Black River, Bladen county, 30 miles from Wilmington, adjoining the lands of Hays & Beatty, Calvin J. Dickson, G. W. Bannerman, Sr., and others. The said land wants no recommendation, for it will show for itself, if any person wishes to purchase and will examine it. A great bargain will be given in said land, if application be made soon, and terms made accommodating. There is also an excellent *TURPENTINE STILL* on the place, that I will sell separately or with the land. ARCHD. N. McDONALD.
June 18th, 1858. 42-3m.

General Notices.

NEW BOOKS FOR AGENTS.
SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION.

WANTED.—AN AGENT IN EVERY COUNTY to engage in the sale of THREE NEW WORKS, beautifully illustrated, entitled "MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF HENRY CLAY," giving a complete and reliable Biography of HENRY CLAY, his most able and important Speeches, and also fifteen Eulogies and Orations, delivered at Washington and other parts of the Union, on the occasion of his death—subscription price, $2 00; "THE LAND WE LIVE IN: OR, TRAVELS AND ADVENTURES IN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA," price $3 50, and "HOWARD'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE," containing over 1,000 large octavo pages; price $4 00. Circulars, giving full information, with Terms to Agents, sent on application. Address,

DUANE RULISON, Publisher,
No. 33 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Aug. 20. 51-6meow.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
DUPLIN COUNTY.
Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1858.

Marenda Dudley, Stephen Williams and his wife Martha, vs. Bryan Dixon, James Dixon and others, heirs at law of Bryan Mallard, dec'd, late of Duplin. — Petition for sale of Real Estate, and partition of proceeds, &c.

IT APPEARING TO THE COURT THAT BRYAN DIXon, James Dixon, William Dixon, Alfred Dixon, Elizabeth Hargrove, Lemuel Hargrove, John Hargrove, and Peter C. Mallard, are not inhabitants of this State: it is thereupon ordered, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, notifying them, that unless they appear before our said Court, at its session to be held on the 4th Monday of September next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said bill, that the same will be taken pro confesso, and set for hearing ex parte, as to them.

Witness, JEREMIAH PEARSALL, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office 10th August, A. D. 1858.

JERE. PEARSALL, C. M. E.
Aug. 13, 1858. [Pr. adv. $5 62] 50-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
DUPLIN COUNTY.
Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1858.

Owen R. Hollingsworth, vs. Heirs at law of Elijah Rich, dec'd. — Bill to subject Real Estate.

IT APPEARING TO THE COURT that FRANK GREGORY and his wife Jane, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State; it is thereupon ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, notifying them that unless they appear before our said Court, at its session to be held on the 4th Monday of September next, and then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said bill, that the same will be taken pro-confesso, and set for hearing exparte as to them. Witness, Jeremiah Pearsall, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office, 10th day August, 1858.

JERE. PEARSALL, C. M. E.
Aug. 13. Pr. adv. $5 62. 40-6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

George F. Walker, Edward T. Walker, and others. — In Equity.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER IN THE ABOVE CAUSE, made at Spring Term, 1858, of the Court of Equity for New Hanover County, I shall offer for sale by public auction, to the highest bidder, at Long Creek, on Friday, August 27th, the following tracts of land:

One tract on the East side of Moore's Creek, adjoining the lands of John F. Moore, James Simpson, William R. Walker, and A. J. Mott, containing 175 Acres, more or less.

Also, another tract on East side of Long Creek, adjoining the lands of John Jones, James Walker, and Robert W. Miller, containing about 400 Acres.

TERMS: One-third cash, one-third at three, and one-third at six months, under bonds with approved security.

Given under my hand at office, this 29th day of July, A. D. 1858. A. M. WADDELL, C. & M. E.
August 6th, 1858 49-ts

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Owen Alderman for Robert Gerganus. — Petition to sell land in Equity.

IN PURSUANCE of an order in the above cause made at Spring Term, 1858, of the Court of Equity for New Hanover County, I shall offer for sale by public auction, at Moore's Creek, on Saturday, August 28th, the following tract of land, subject to the widow's allotment of dower, viz:

A tract containing about 242 acres, "beginning at Moore's Creek, running thence West 555 poles to a stake in the back line, thence with said line South 73 poles to a stake, thence East to Moore's Creek, thence up to the Creek to the beginning, including the Dower."

Terms: $100 cash; the balance at 6 months, under bond and good security.

Given under my hand at office, this 4th August, 1858. A. M. WADDELL, C. & M. E.
August 5, 1858 49-ts

LAND FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE A TRACT OF PINE LAND in Chester District, containing about *FIVE THOUSAND ACRES OF GOOD TURPENTINE FOREST,* five miles from the Railroad. Apply to
[49-1m] SAM'L W. EVANS.

COAL.

J. HICKS CONRAD, Shipper of the best quality of *HARD WHITE ASH AND RED ASH COAL,* all sizes, furnished on board vessels in large or small quantities, at the lowest rates.

Office No. 243 Dock street, corner of 3d street, Shipping Wharf on River Delaware, above Poplar st., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
August 5, 1858. 49-3m*

THE GOLDEN PRIZE

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THE GOLDEN PRIZE
ILLUSTRATED. ILLUSTRATED.

The New York weekly GOLDEN PRIZE is one of the largest and best literary papers of the day. An Imperial Quarto containing EIGHT PAGES, OF FORTY COLUMNS, of entertaining original matter; and ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED every week.

A GIFT WORTH FROM 50 CENTS TO $500 00 IN GOLD WILL BE PRESENTED TO EACH SUBSCRIBER IMMEDIATELY ON RECEIPT OF THE SUBSCRIPTION MONEY.

TERMS:

One copy for one year	$2 00, and 1 gift.
One copy for two years	3 50, and 2 gifts.
One copy for three years	5 00, and 3 gifts.
One copy for five years	8 00, and 5 gifts.

AND TO CLUBS

Three copies one year	$5 00, and 3 gifts.
Five copies one year	8 00, and 5 gifts.
Ten copies one year	15 00, and 10 gifts.
Twenty-one copies one year	30 00, and 21 gifts.

The articles to be distributed are comprised in the following list:—

2	Packages of Gold, containing	$500 00, each.
5	do. do. do.	200 00, each.
10	do. do. do.	100 00, each.
10	Patent Lever Hunting Cased Watches	100 00, each.
20	Gold Watches	75 00, each.
50	do.	60 00, each.
100	do.	50 00, each.
300	Ladies Gold Watches	35 00, each.
200	Silver Hunting Cased Watches	30 00, each.
300	Silver Watches	$10 00 to 25 00, each.
1,000	Gold Guard, Vest, and Fob Chains	10 00 to 30 00, each.

Gold Lockets, Bracelets, Brooches, Ear Drops, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Rings, Shirt Studs, Watch Keys, Gold and Silver Thimbles, and variety of other articles, worth from 50 cents to $15 00 each.

Immediately on recept of the subscription money, the subscribers name will be entered upon our subscription book opposite a number, and the gift corresponding with that number will be forwarded, within one week, to the subscriber, *by mail or express, post paid.*

☞All communications should be addressed to
BECKET & CO.,
48 and 49 Moffat Building, 335 Broadway, New York.
☞Specimen copies sent free. Agents wanted.
Feb. 26th, 1858 26-1y-1am

IMPRISONED ENGLISH BANKERS.—A petition most numerously signed, has been presented to the English government, requesting a mitigation of the sentence passed upon Messrs. Strahan and Paul, the bankers.—The alleged inequality of their punishment compared with that of the directors of the Royal British Bank, and the subsequent release of the majority of the latter, has given rise to considerable comment, especially as Sir John Dean Paul and his partners have been nearly three years in confinement, and treated as common felons.

NAVIGATION OF THE DANUBE.—The Chamber of Commerce of Cronstadt (Transylvania) recently published a report setting forth the obstacles which commerce encounters on the Danubian Principalities, and recommending the Government to insist on having Galatz and Ibraila declared free ports; also to obtain a reduction of the export duty in the Principalities from five to three per cent., as it was formerly.

From the Boston Post.

The Star of Feline.

BY WILLIAM SUMNER.

The moon is down, and the stars are bright,
And lovingly shrieks the cat by night.
Pensively leaning against the rail,
Listening the amatory wail,
The watchman stands like a frozen snail;
For the moon is down, and the stars are bright,
And the sky is blue, and the snow is white,
And lovingly shrieks the cat by night.

Now rubbeth the watchman his drowsy eyes;
He looks at the snow, and then at the skies,
And thus doth the watchman moralize:
"For once, I think, I'll dodge my route,
The doors are locked, and the lamps are out,
I'll shove my conscience up the spout;
For the air is cold, and the snow is white,
And dolefully squawks the cat by night.

I'll smuggle down in the shadow here,
(A movement of caution, not of fear),
For the step of a loafer approacheth near.
His India-rubbery, stealthy tread,
Hints shots called slung, and a broken head—
I wish I was cozily tucked in bed;
For the moon is down, and the stars bright,
And the sky is blue, and the snow is white,
And fearfully squalls the cat by night.

The loafer hath passed—a great relief;
Distress may have forced him to be a thief.
Spoons! who shall say he does'nt need 'em?
Children! who says he must n't feed 'em?
Starvation, in a land of freedom.
When the moon is down, and the stars are bright,
And the sky is blue, and the show is white,
And dolefully squawks the cat by night?

How bounteous nature doth provide
For all her creatures, far and wide;
For lovers, flowers, songs and moons!
For needy loafers, darkness! spoons!
Birds chant by day her concerts also. Fence
And wood-house, post and pedestal
Yield, in full choir, *a cat a wail!*
When the moon is down, and the stars are bright,
And the sky is blue, and the snow is white.

Impartial shines the star of feline,
Alike on slumbering or stealin',
And wakes as gloriously the sun
For all the desperate night hath done,
When the moon was down and the stars were bright.
And the sky was blue, and the snow was white,
And awfully shrieked the cat by night!

Shine on, thou feline star! shine on!
'Till every wood-house, post and stone
Shall, mouldering, crumble into dust—.
As, by time's fiat stern, they must—
And Tom the last shall cease to rove
Upon his tournament of love;
For the moon is down, and the stars are bright,
And the sky is blue, and the snow is white,
And lovingly shrieks the cat by night!

From the N. O. Picayune.

The Last Item In a Bill of Costs.

There has long been buttoned up in the memory of certain denizens of the delightful suburban town of Carrollton, a legend concerning a certain bill of costs in a case before one of the Courts of the place, which has lately been released from imprisonment, and which seems to us to contain material for a small sized story. Disclaiming any sentiment towards Mr. Spiffles, the hero who *figured* in the transaction, but admiration for his brilliant genius, we have no hesitation in placing on record another important instance illustrative of the widely popular fact that some things can be done as well as others.

Owing to the large curve and heavy current of the river opposite Carrollton, a large number of timber rafts are drawn in to the levee, against the wishes of their engineers, while, at the same time, many of these institutions are landed there for sale. In the latter category was the particular raft to which our small sized story has reference, and which was commanded by Captain Jeptha Wabash; he being both commander and half owner. Capt. W. had not been long in Carrollton before he became afflicted with that terrible malady, a combination of untoward circumstances, and the result was his becoming involved in a lawsuit.

The captain was still further unfortunate in having judgment rendered against him, and in due time, the raft on which he had floated so proudly into port, was very extensively seized by very indefatigable officers of the court. Wabash swelled with indignation as he saw an ill-looking man go aboard of his sticks and tie them up, as they had not been tied before, by means of a paper which he carried in his left coat-tail pocket. He mentally proposed to himself to go aboard, do the ill-looking man a moderate amount of personal damage, and then spill him into the river. But that detestable paper was in the way, and Capt. Jeptha Wabash choked his great wrath with a mouthful of "pig-tail." He would keep them out of the money as long as he could, any way; but the Captain dreamed not what he was preparing for himself when he made this resolution.

The savage mood lasted Wabash several days, when reflection convinced him that the fight was altogether a one-sided one, and he resolved to pay up. In carrying out his pious resolution the worthy captain became painfully conscious of the expense of getting indignant at a legally rendered judgment, but he had become admirably good-natured and philosophical, and murmured at nothing. The bill of costs was rendered in one *grand* total, and it was paid without objections, and everything seemed finally disposed of. But the next day, it struck the captain, as he again looked at the grand total of that bill, that his partner might want to study into some of its particulars, so he straightway proceeded to the office of Spiffles, and, representing this state of the case, humbly requested a bill of items. "Of course he could have it. Very happy to accommodate him," and there forthwith rained down upon a virgin sheet of foolscap such a shower of items that Capt. Jeptha was struck with amazement and involuntary admiration for the beauties and intricacies of judicial machinery.

The seizure of the raft, constable's keeper of the raft, same man going twice a day to see about the raft, ropes to hold the raft, keeping a general look out for the raft, &c., &c., were all duly set down, and yet the total fell ten dollars short of the amount named in the "round bill." Spiffles was puzzled, and Wabash looked on with the air of a man resigned to his fate, and indifferent to all small matters. Spiffles stood in need of an item; the latter being powerfully necessary to establish a proper degree of uniformity between the two bills, and he leaned back in his chair, and nervously scratched his head. He was certain he had forgotten *something.*—Suddenly the face of Spiffles is lighted up with a look of intense satisfaction; he dashes his pen into the inkstand, and addressing himself in a rather harsh manner, wonders that he could have overlooked "those two men." Spiffles triumphantly completes the bill as follows:

"To services of two men, two days, at two dollars and a half per day, *pumping out raft,* ten dollars."

Wabash was speechless, and with his eyes fixed upon that *last* item in his bill, he gradually disappeared around a corner, entirely absorbed in incomprehensibility.

Senator Douglas on the Stump—A Scrap of his Early History.

In a speech at Winchester, Illinois, delivered on the 7th instant, Mr. Douglas said: Twenty-five years ago I entered this town on foot, with my coat upon my arm, *without an acquaintance in a thousand miles, and without knowing where I would get money enough to pay a week's board.* Here I made the first six dollars I ever earned in my life, and obtained the first regular occupation that I ever pursued. For the first time in my life I then felt that the responsibilities of manhood were upon me, although I was under age, for I had none to advise with and knew no one upon whom I had a right to call for assistance or for friendship. Here I found the then settlers of the country my friends—my first start in life was taken here, not only as a private citizen, but my first election to public office by the people was conferred upon me by those whom I am now addressing and by their fathers. A quarter of a century has passed, and that penniless boy stands before you now with his heart full and gushing with the sentiments which such associations and recollections necessarily inspire.

THE GRANDSON OF BENEDICT ARNOLD.—The London correspondent of the Evangelist, in giving an account of a three days revival meeting at the town of Barnett, says:

Among those present and who spoke was Dr. Hamilton, the eminent divine of the Scotch Presbyterian church in London, and author of "Life in Earnest."—Rev. Mr. Arnold, an estimable and young Episcopal brother, also took an active part, and added greatly to the interest and spirituality of the meetings. You will be interested with the fact, that he is grandson of Arnold, the American traitor, and the only male heir who survives him. He has a sister married, and they inherit a large tract of land in Canada from their grandfather.

From the National Intelligencer.

Delay in Telegraphing Across the Ocean.

Much curiosity exists to know the time required to transmit messages over the Atlantic Telegraph. Mr. De Santry, the electrician in chief at Trinity Bay, says that the reception of the Queen's Message was commenced early on Monday morning and not finished until Tuesday morning; but it was stopped for several hours to allow of repairs to the cable. The time necessary for the transmission of the President's Message would depend on its length and the condition of the line and instruments at the time; perhaps, under favorable circumstances, an hour and a half. He adds that he is unable to give any information for publication as to the working of the cable.

Just previously to the reception of the Queen's Message the Boston Daily Advertiser received from a private source at Trinity Bay a precise explanation of the cause of the delay in the working of the Telegraph.—The difficulty does not appear to be of a character to create any fear that it will not be eventually overcome, though it may require material alterations of the instruments now in use. We quote from the Advertiser:

"It appears that in the passage of one electrical signal across the ocean, not only is an appreciable time consumed, but the signal itself changes in a degree its original character. It is, so to speak, stretched out. A signal which on a short line would seem perfectly sharp and prompt takes the form of a long wave, and requires from six to ten seconds to declare itself between the beginning of its effect and its end. Between what such a signal would be at the end of a short wire and what it is at the end of the Atlantic wires there is somewhat the same difference as between the shortest (staccato) blast of a whistle and a note drawn out with the swell of an organ to the length of six or even ten seconds. A distinct feature to be observed is the *swell* of the prolonged signal; it has most force in the middle of its period, and gains and loses that force gradually.

"Of the length of time which this modified signal requires for passing the ocean we are not informed, nor do we know that it has been ascertained. It is evident, however, that it must be at least six seconds, the shortest period in which one signal completes itself. Now, it is well known by Faraday's and Wheatsone's observations on long wires that, for at least half the period required for the transmission of any signal, the current must be continued unbroken; no new signal must be begun.—Otherwise the signal returns to the operator, that being its shortest opportunity to discharge itself. At the shortest, therefore, one signal on the cable will require more than three seconds at the point of starting and six second to record itself.

"Readers who have the slightest knowledge of telegraphic machinery will understand how materially such a modification of the promptness of the signal must affect any form of the apparatus in use. The quickest tap of Morse's telegraph, for instance, is exchanged, with such a signal, for a long crescendo and diminuendo wave. In Morse's alphabet spaces, short taps or dots, and long ones or dashes, are variously modified to make the several letters. A word of ten letters may consist of thirty or forty of such signs. It will readily be seen how impossible it would be for an operator to transmit such a word until experiment enables him precisely to adapt his sp

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1858.

A Great Power Passed Away.

Organized in 1600 with a capital of £70,000, subsequently increased to £429,000, the East India Company has existed for two centuries and a half, first as a great trading corporation, and for the last century as a great political institution, the arbiter of India, and the most formidable military power in Asia. Its arms or its diplomacy have extended its territories, until from a mere trading post on the Hoogly, held as a fief of the Great Mogul, they now cover a territory larger in area than all Europe, leaving out Russia, and comprising a population, taking in the tributary States, not much inferior to Europe in numbers.

From the date of the decisive victory won by Clive, at Plassy, in 1757, up to 1857, the year in which the great rebellion broke out, the course of the Company has been onward, seldom meeting a check, and annexing kingdom after kingdom almost as a matter of course.—Prior to the outbreak of last year, the military force in the Company's service was 13,715 Europeans, and 234,685 natives, in addition to which there were 28,000 troops in the Queen's service stationed in India. The revolt of last year destroyed the confidence reposed in the native portion of the army, and demonstrated the inefficiency of the existing system, either to preserve or re-conquer the possessions jeopardized by the rebellious Sepoys. To India the flower of the British army had to be hurried, and the weight of its defence or re-conquest fell upon the Imperial Government, which has now its most experienced Generals, and something like eighty thousand of its best troops there, employed in crushing out the movements got up for extinction of British power in the East. The work has been a fearful one; but it has been, or will soon be, accomplished. The sphere of revolt is narrowing day by day. Hemmed in by forces concentrating from various points, the insurgent leaders are driven to the last extremity, and no doubt a fearful vengeance is being taken by the conquering Europeans.

The stock of the Company under the act of 1833 was fixed at six millions of pounds. The holders of this stock elect, or we ought rather to say, did elect, the Court of Directors of the East India Company, and these Directors appointed the Governor-General and Governors, with the Supreme and Provincial Councils, subject to the approval of the Board of Control. The greater portion of all the patronage in British India was held by the Directors of the Company. The several officers were in *its* service. The Sepoys were the soldiers of the Hon. East India Company—wars were commenced and carried on by it and conquests made, not unfrequently in opposition to the wishes of the imperial government. Its revenue amounted to one hundred millions of dollars a year—it made and unmade kings. Its opium trade brought on the British war with China in 1843. The ambition of its Governors General seems to have carried them too far, and the absorption of the Kingdom of Oude no doubt helped to precipitate, if it did not mainly occasion the outbreak of last year. At any rate, Oude has been the heart and centre of the opposition to the British. Not Delhi itself has given as much trouble as Lucknow, nor has any other territory in India contributed as many and as brave troops to swell the ranks of the patriots or insurgents, in whichever light they may be viewed.

Since 1833, the East India Company has ceased to be engaged in trade. It has simply been a corporation governing India in trust for the British Crown. It did not sell opium directly to China. It took the opium in payment for rent or tribute, and at certain times and places public official sales were made of it under certain rules where the opium traders obtained their supplies.—The Company or its agents alone could purchase opium from the producers.

That any very great or immediate change will be or can be made in the practical administration of affairs in India is not to be expected, as it would, indeed be impossible. Still it is believed that gradual ameliorations will be aimed at and accomplished.

A bill has passed the British Parliament vesting the government of India directly in the Crown, and the fact has been announced in a speech from the throne. A corporation such as the world has never before seen has virtually ceased to exist—a power affecting for good or evil the destinies of nearly a fourth of the human race, has quietly passed away or become vested in other hands.

The career of this stupendous company belongs properly to the romance of history. A few feeble traders begging a foothold from the Great Mogul, then the wealthiest and most magnificent sovereign on earth, gradually become the masters of his mighty empire, the rulers of a domain wider and more populous than that of Rome in its palmiest days; and almost its last act is to try and condemn as a traitor the latest descendant of the mighty Aruzzebe.

The Hudson Bay Company, the last of the great proprietary corporations called into existence some two hundred years ago, is also on the verge of extinction. The erection of a portion of its territory into the imperial colony of British Columbia is the first step in this direction. Others will shortly follow, and it, like the East India Company, be among the great names of the past.

☞ A great excitement exists among the iron-men of Pennsylvania and Maryland, owing to an oversight of Captain Meigs, in not inserting a proviso into the contract for supplying the iron water-pipes at Washington City, that said pipes should be of American manufacture out of American iron. In the absence of any such restriction in his bargain, the contractor has got them in Scotland, and the Pennsylvania papers howl.

Upon the whole, we do think that national pride would lead most people to desire that articles for the public service, should, as far as possible, be of American production; but, then, it is a bad rule that won't work both ways. Suppose Louisiana should make a fuss because a proviso is not inserted in all advertisements for supplies for the Army or Navy, stipulating that the sugar and molasses must be of American growth and manufacture. Or, suppose North Carolina should make a fuss because the same restriction is not inserted in regard to pitch, tar, and so forth. Our protectionist friends at the North see only one side of every question.

The North Carolina Statist.

We have received some specimen sheets of the above work, the first number of which Quentin Busbee, Esq., of Raleigh, proposes to issue from that City by the Third Monday of November next, if sufficient subscriptions are obtained to justify it.

It is proposed to issue the "Statist" semi-annually at $3 00 a year, each yearly volume to consist of more than three hundred closely printed pages, almost exclusively devoted to the statistics of North Carolina; embracing among other things, many tables relating to the area, population, agriculture, education, revenue, finance, internal improvements, banks, currency and commerce of the State. If the subscription by the 1st of October does not justify the publication, the proposition to publish will be abandoned. It promises to be a useful work and ought to be encouraged.

☞ By way of celebrating the Telegraph Cable at Syracuse, N. York, they set fourteen locomotive whistles squealing at once. The bull-frogs hid themselves in the bottom of the canal. Onondaga Creek stopped still.—(It tried to flow up hill but couldn't.) The lake was excited and its waves ran *mountains* high—[2 feet 6 inches.] So glad were they to get *fresh* news, that they forgot their salt pits for several minutes, and it is reported that no effort was made during the whole day to help steal any property from the South. For the space of a whole day there was no Fugitive Slave excitement in the City of Salt.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

We copy from the North Carolina *Standard*, the following list of Members elect to the next Legislature of this State:

Members Elect to the Legislature of 1858-'9.

SENATE.

DIST.
1. Pasquotank and Perquimans—John Pool, Op.
2. Camden and Currituck—C. W. Williams, D.
3. Gates and Chowan—Rich'd Dillard, D.
4. Hyde and Tyrrell—Basnight, D.
5. Northampton—Thomas J. Person, D.
6. Hertford—R. G. Cowper, Op.
7. Bertie—J. B. Cherry, Op.
8. Martin and Washington—D. C. Guyther, D.
9. Halifax—M. C. Whitaker, D.
10. Edgecombe—H. T. Clarke, D.
11. Pitt—E. J. Blount, Op.
12. Beaufort—R. S. Donnel, Op.
13. Craven—J. D. Flanner, Op.
14. Carteret and Jones—W. P. Ward, D.
15. Greene and Lenoir—J. P. Speight, D.
16. New Hanover—W. S. Ashe, D.
17. Duplin—W. J. Houston, D.
18. Onslow—L. W. Humphrey, D.
19. Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—T. D. McDowell, D.
20. Cumberland and Harnett—John T. Gilmore, D.
21. Sampson—A. A. McKoy, D.
22. Wayne—W. K. Lane, D.
23. Johnston—J. T. Leach, Op.
24. Wake—Moses A. Bledsoe, D.
25. Nash—L. N. B. Battle, D.
26. Franklin—M. Lankford, D.
27. Warren—T. J. Pitchford, D.
28. Granville—C. H. K. Taylor, D.
29. Person—J. W. Cunningham, D.
30. Orange—Josiah Turner, Jr., Op.
31. Alamance and Randolph—Jonathan Worth, Op.
32. Chatham—Straughan, Op.
33. Moore and Montgomery—A. B. McDonald, Op.
34. Richmond and Robeson—Walter L. Steele, D.
35. Anson and Union—S. W. Walkup, Op.
36. Guilford—Ralph Gorrell, Op.
37. Caswell—Bedford Brown, D.
38. Rockingham—Geo. D. Boyd, D.
39. Mecklenburg—W. F. Davidson, D.
40. Cabarrus and Stanly—Davis, Op.
41. Rowan and Davie—J. G. Ramsay, Op.
42. Davidson—B. C. Douthitt, Op.
43. Stokes and Forsythe—J. J. Martin, D.
44. Ashe, Surry, Watauga and Yadkin—Jos. Dobson, D.
45. Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander—L. B. Carmichael, Op.
46. Burke, McDowell and Caldwell—E. P. Miller, Op.
47. Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—F. D. Reinhardt, D.
48. Rutherford and Cleaveland—L. A. Mills, D.
49. Buncombe, Henderson, Yancey and Madison—B. M. Edney, D.
50. Haywood, Macon, Cherokee and Jackson—W. H. Thomas, D.

Democrats 32—Opposition 18. Democratic majority 14.—In the Senate of 1856-'7 the Democratic majority was 16.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance.—J. I. Scales and B. F. Roney, Dems.
Alexander.——— Burke, Dem.
Anson.—J. A. Leak and A. J. Dargan, Op.
Ashe.—Allen Gentry, Dem.
Burke.—Tod R. Caldwell, Op.
Buncombe.—J. S. T. Baird, Dem.
Bladen.—J. W. Purdie, Op.
Bertie.—D. Outlaw and P. F. Henry, Op.
Beaufort.—Sparrow and Windley, Op.
Brunswick.—T. D. Meares, Op.
Caldwell.— T. J. Dula, Dem.
Cabarrus.—Burns, Op.
Catawba.—H. Sherrill, Dem.
Chatham.—Moore, Dem., Green and W. P. Taylor, Op.
Cherokee.—Wm. Walker, Dem.
Craven.—J. Bryan and H. C. Jones, Dems.
Cumberland and Harnett.—W. McL. McKay, C. C. Barbee and J. S. Harrington, Dems.
Chowan.—J. C. Badham, Dem.
Columbus.—J. H. Stephens, Dem.
Camden.—D. D. Forebee, Op.
Carteret.—Samuel Leffers, Dem.
Caswell.—John Kerr and S. E. Williams, Dems.
Currituck.—B. M. Baxter, Dem.
Cleaveland.—A. G. Waters and G. Dickson, Dems.
Davidson.—H. Walser and —— Brummell, Op.
Davie.—E. Gaither, Op.
Duplin.—J. B. Stanford and W. R. Ward, Dems.
Edgecombe.—R. R. Bridgers and J. S. Dancy, Dems.
Forsyth.—P. Fries and J. Masten, Dems.
Franklin.—W. P. Green, Dem.
Gaston.—Reagan, Dem.
Granville.—T. L. Hargrove, J. M. Bullock and T. B. Lyon, Dems.
Guilford—J. M. Morehead, D. F. Caldwell and —— Clapp, Op.
Greene—A. D. Speight, Dem.
Gates—R. Gatling, Jr., Dem.
Haywood—S. L. Love, Dem.
Halifax—Wm. Hill and W. L. Long, Dems.
Hertford—W. N. H. Smith, Op.
Henderson—V. Ripley, Dem.
Hyde—Tilman Farrow, Op.
Iredell—A. R. Simonton and A. B. F. Gaither, Op.
Jackson—T. D. Bryson, Dem.
Jones—W. A. Cox, Dem.
Johnston—W. H. Sanders, Op., and B. H. Tomlinson, Dem.
Lenoir—N. B. Whitfield, Dem.
Lincoln—A. Costner, Dem.
Madison—Jno. A. Fagg, Dem.
Martin—A. Moore, Dem.
McDowell—A. Higgins, Dem.
Moore—Jno. Shaw, Dem.
Montgomery—Chambers, Op.
Macon—Woodfin, Op.
Mecklenburg—Pritchard and W. Wallace, Dems.
Nash—G. N. Lewis, Dem.
New Hanover—R. K. Bryan and Geo. J. Moore, Dems.
Northampton—M. W. Smallwood and M. W. Ransom, Dems.
Onslow—J. H. Foy, Dem.
Orange—Pride Jones and J. W. Norwood, Dems.
Pasquotank—Morgan, Op.
Perquimans—N. Newby, Op.
Pitt—McCotter and Cox, Op.
Person—R. H. Hester, Dem.
Robeson—Blount and Alex. Watson, Dems.
Rockingham—Thos. Settle and F. L. Simpson, Dems.
Rowan—N. N. Fleming and N. F. Hall, Dems.
Rutherford—Benj. Washburne and O. P. Gardener, Dems.
Randolph—Craven and Jesse Thornburg, Op.
Richmond—O. H. Dockery, Op.
Sampson—F. I. Faison and —— Kirby, Dems.
Surry—R. E. Reeves, Dem.
Stokes—J. F. Hill, Dem.
Stanly—W. T. Waddill, Op.
Tyrrell—J. A. Benbury, Op.
Union—Wilson, Dem.
Wake—G. H. Faribault, F. J. Hutchins and E. G. Haywood, Dems.
Warren—D. C. Hall and E. D. Drake, Dems.
Washington—Jos. Norman, Dem.
Watauga—Holdsclaw, Dem.
Wayne—W. T. Dortch and E. A. Thompson, Dems.
Wilkes—A. W. Martin and P. Eller, Op.
Yadkin—W. H. A. Speer, Op.
Yancey—Thos. Byrd, Dem.

Democrats 82—Opposition 38. Democratic majority 44. At the last session the Democratic majority was 42.

Gastronomical.

The great Soyer is dead—the hero of roasted and boiled is no more. Hung be the stew-pans in black, and let crape be tied to the spouts of all kettles and the handles of all jugs. Let all our bowels yearn for Soyer. As Ennius first introduced the harmony of Greek numbers into Italy, so did Soyer introduce French cookery into England, whence some of it has travelled this far.

Soyer was the real hero of Sebastopol. He went out to superintend the cooking for the allies. If he had not gone, the thing would have soon been fixed the wrong way. The climate and the bad cooking would have settled John Bull's hash, and the Russian's would have peppered it. But Soyer gave the allies a few good belly-fulls, and *they* gave the Russians their belly-full.

New York *must* have an excitement. Kossuth or Kozsta, Mrs. Cunningham or the Zouave, Bill Poole or the Atlantic Telegraph, so it *is* an excitement; and if there be no excitement they will *make* one. But the excitements pass away as fast as they come, sometimes faster.

What next? Who knows? The Telegraph has rather exceeded *its* nine days, but now it is evidently on the wane—its days is over. Something must take its place, but what will it be.

Counterfeit Plates on N. C. Banks.—Sometime since a counterfeiter of Cincinnati being hotly pursued threw a number of counterfeit plates into the Ohio River. On Monday of last week the plates were recovered and among them was found a $50 plate on the Merchants Bank of Newbern, N. C., and a $10 plate on the Bank of the State of North Carolina, at Raleigh, a well-executed counterfeit which was put in circulation some five years ago.

Official Vote of Wayne.—A friend writes us from Wayne county, and gives the corrected returns from said county. He says:

"There was a mistake in the vote in the Commons, as reported, of one hundred votes. Mr. Thompson was reported as having received 166 at the Black Creek box, where he received 66—making his vote in the county 743, instead of 843. The correct vote stands thus:—Ellis 1,374, McRae 172; Senate, Lane 814, Whitfield 469; Commons, Dortch 1,182, Thompson 743."

☞ Robert Dale Owen denies the report that he has "joined the church." The reported conversion of a wall street broker worth two millions of dollars is also contradicted. We always thought *that* impossible! Convert a Wall Street broker worth two millions!

☞ Sir Colin Campbell is now no more. He has been sunk into Lord Clydesdale. His is a Peer of Scotland, but not of Parliament.

Curiosity.—Prince Demidoff, a Russian nobleman of vast wealth, married Mathilde, Cousin of Louis Napoleon, but has been separated from her for long years. He has been residing at Florence as Russian Ambassador to Tuscany, where his wealth and his excentricities have made him famous. His character is an enigma, but its main engredient appears to be a cynical misanthrophy—a disbelief in human sincerity, or virtue—a belief that all men and most women have a price; and, considering the circle in which he has lived, and his vast wealth, he has met with few exceptions to his theory.

Lately this odd semi-barbarian, half voluptuary and half cynic, had a nephew to die. The nephew was named after his uncle, Anatole Demidoff. Old Demidoff sent off despatches announcing it as though it was himself who had kicked the bucket. The thing took. The fashionable would believe it and spoke out, and the prince had the satisfaction of reading the mean opinion pronounced upon him by his most obseqious flatterers.—It said that he begins to get tired of it. He feels quite put out by the abuse heaped upon him under the impression of his death. Even *he* is not so indifferent to the world as he pretends. Nobody is wholly indifferent to what people say of them.

☞ The European harvests promise an abundant yield, not only of grain but of root crops and fruits.—Potatoes appear to be little affected with the rot. Grapes are healthy and much wine will be made.

Throughout the United States the production will be inferior to that of last year. The Wheat crop will not exceed an average any where, while in many sections it will fall far below it. North Carolina, we regret to say, suffers severely by the failure of this important crop, more so perhaps than almost any other of the States in proportion to the extent of the land cultivated in Wheat.

Corn will be better, although that too has suffered from drought. The crop throughout the country will be fairly an average.

☞ The Petersburg Express is a good paper—at least it *used to be*, for of its character of late days we cannot speak with the same certainty, the copy received at this office being generally illegible, either doubled over on itself and half blank, or printed twice, or so badly printed as to afford no chance for deciphering its meaning. We must beg our cotemporaries of the Express to send *some* of their spoiled sheets elsewhere than to the *Journal*.

☞ The New York Daily News has been enlarged, improved, put in new type, and now presents the appearance as well as the reality of a first class daily newspaper, worthy of the support of the Democracy of the Empire City.

☞ We are requested to state that Captain James D. Radcliffe is not a candidate for the office of Brigadier General of this brigade, at the approaching election to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Gen. Watters.

☞ North Carolina Stocks must be generally taken for investment. It is very seldom indeed that we notice any sales of them reported by the Board of Brokers in New York. So unfrequent are the transactions that it is sometimes difficult to obtain a quotation indicating their market value.

☞ Why is the submarine telegraph cable like a slow coach? Because it is bound to *stick in the mud*.

The person who handed in the above has made his escape. *He'll* get in the mud if he don't look out.

From the Macon Telegraph, Aug. 17.

Francis P. Blair Beaten—The Traitor's Doom—The Catholic Irish the Executioners.

It is with sincere pleasure that we announce to our readers, this week, the defeat of Francis P. Blair, the Republican candidate for Congress in St. Louis.

Mr. Blair is a man of large fortune, of great personal popularity, and without doubt the ablest champion of the Republican cause in the Mississippi valley, and it is well to note some of the causes which have brought about his defeat.

Blair is a southerner by birth, and not many years since was recognized as an ultra pro-slavery man, but the divisions of the Democratic party in Missouri, between Mr. Benton and his opponents, forced Blair to take sides.

He became the main stay and support of Mr. Benton in all the exciting controversies and issues of the rival factions, but was overpowered. The Benton party lost control of the State and dwindled into an insignificant clique who were occasionally used by the Know Nothings to effect the defeat and overthrow of the Democratic party. Blair is not a man for minorities, and we find him, four years since, elected to the Missouri legislature from St. Louis, as a Democrat, but on taking his seat he becomes the prominent exponent of the views of the Wilmot proviso men and Emancipationists. From this point the descent was short and easy into the dirty pool of modern Republicanism. The campaign of '56 finds him a candidate for Congress against the regular nominee of the Democartic party, and by playing mum on the great issues then before the people, he was elected. During the last session of Congress he was the recognised leader of the opposition; no member of the House of Representatives was more violent or hostile to the interests of the South than Francis Preston Blair—but he has met his doom—a righteous retribution has overtaken him. The indulgent vengeance of a betrayed constituency was thoroughly aroused, and he has been defeated.

Mr. Blair may console himself in his retirement by the hope which the New York *Tribune* holds out to him, that "his present defeat is but an incident in what promises to be a long and bright career." But fortunately for the Union, for the South, and for Mr. Blair's constituency, Horace Greely is no prophet, nor the son of a prophet.

In chronicling the result of the election, we should not omit to mention how Blair was beaten. The Abolition correspondent of the New York *Tribune* from Missouri, attempts to parry the force and effect of this deadly blow to the prospects of Republicanism in the great West, by saying that the Irish in a body voted against Blair and for Barret, the pro-slavery candidate. We have no doubt that the *Tribune's* man is right, and that the Irish did "execute" Blair. The Irish, as a body, are eminently sound on the slavery question, and in all the severe contests at the North and West, are found fighting shoulder to shoulder with the friends of the Union, the Constitution and the South.

All honor, then, to the Irish of St. Louis, for their gallant and manly aid to the pro-slavery candidate in his hour of trial. It may be well to mention, just here, a fact which seems to have escaped the observation of our neighbor of the Journal & Messenger. Mr. Breckenridge, the Know Nothing candidate against Barret, was also anti-Lecompton, and the Tribune's correspondent says, "the distinctive free State or emancipation vote may be accurately arrived at by adding to the total result of Mr. Blair two-thirds of the Breckenridge or American vote, and that it is admitted that two-thirds of the American vote is in favor of a free State."—What does our neighbor think of that picture? The Irish vote, sound on the slavery question, and two-thirds of the American vote in favor of a free State. This is the way our neighbor desires to cultivate an "intense American sentiment." We must confess in this instance we prefer the intense Irish sentiment.

Parson Brownlow's Discussion.

We find the following notification in the last number of the Knoxville Register:

TO THE PRESS.

We have entered into an agreement to hold a public debate on the following question:

"Ought American Slavery to be perpetuated?"

The debate is to be held in the city of Philadelphia, and to commence on the 7th day of September, 1858, and continue for several days.

Will the Press of both sections of the Union please copy this notice?

Affirmative. { W. G. BROWNLOW, Knoxville, Tenn.
Negative. { A. PRYNE, McGrawsville, N. Y.

☞ A bet was made once, on a slow rail road line that the engine couldn't pull a man's boot off. The trial came off and so did the boots, but there were loud complaints of foul play. It was said that they chained the engine to a stake, and then set a big dog upon the man, causing him to jump backwards out of his cowhides.

Arrival of the Anglo Saxon—Later from Europe.

Quebec, Aug. 22d.—The steamer Anglo Saxon has arrived from Liverpool, with dates to the 11th. The steamer Canada arrived out on the 7th, and the North America and Kangaroo on the 11th inst.

China.—The allies had advanced unopposed to Tiensen followed by the Americans and Russians. A high mandarin had been sent there to negotiate.

England.—Queen Victoria and Prince Albert left on the 10th for Prussia.

It had been resolved to receive proposals for the purchase or charter of the Great Eastern, and also to advertise her for sale at auction. Meantime money will be raised on mortgage to pay for her completion.

The London Times has an article favoring the annexation of Mexico to the United States.

American securities unchanged. Money market unchanged.

Further Intelligence from Europe by the Anglo-Saxon—Interesting News.

The Anglo-Saxon arrived at Quebec on the 22d inst., bringing Liverpool dates of the 11th, four days later than heretofore received.

England.—Great anxiety existed throughout Europe in regard to the Atlantic cable, in consequence of the delay in transmitting messages. The first regular message from Trinity reached Valentia on the night of Monday, the 9th inst. The speed of its transmission is said to have been greater than that attained during the experiments made at Plymouth and the currents apparently as strong. The shares of the Atlantic telegraph stock were quoted at about £900. Queen Victoria and the royal consort Prince Albert left for Prussia. The London Times, in a leading article, favors the annexation of Mexico to the United States. It was resolved by the directors of the company owning the steamship Great Eastern to receive orders for her purchase or charter, and also to advertise her for sale at auction. In the mean time to raise money on mortgage.

France.—The Cherbourg fetes concluded on the 8th with the inauguration of the statue of Napoleon. At a banquet on board the line-of-battle ship La Bretagne, the Emperor Napoleon, in proposing the health of the Queen of England, made an amicable speech. He said that facts proved that hostile passions, aided by a few unfortunate incidents, did not succeed in altering the friendship of two crowns, or the desire of both nations for peace. He entertained the sincere hope that, if attempts were made to stir up the old resentments and passions of another epoch, they would break to pieces upon "common sense.' Prince Albert responded that the Queen was happy of the opportunity of endeavoring to strengthen the bonds of friendship between nations—a friendship based on the mutual prosperity and blessing of Heaven not to be denied. He concluded with a toast to the Emperor and Empress of France.

Queen Victoria left on the 8th, under a triple salute. On the 7th the Napoleon dock was inaugurated, and the Ville de Nantes launched. It was rumored that Napoleon will visit Victoria privately at Osborn, during the autumn. The Emperor had ordered a pyramid of granite to be erected at the head of the new dock, to commemorate the Queen's visit. On the 8th, at the inauguration of the statue of Napoleon I, the Emperor made a pacific speech. He said the government would not wage war except in defence of the national honor and the great interest of Europe.

India.—The Calcutta mail of July 4th had arrived at Alexandria. The rebels had returned in force to the jungles of Juddespore. Gen. Layard has resigned, in consequence of ill health. The Gwalior rebels, it was believed, were making for Bhurripore. Maun Singh was beseiged at Shagurh by the Begum's army. Gen. Whitlock had captured Fierouan, in Banda.

China.—Dates from Hong-Kong to the 23d of June had been received. The allies had advanced in gunboats to Tiensin without opposition, followed by Americans and Russians. The allies are thus enabled to command both the river and the Great Canal. The French and English ambassadors had located ashore. The High Mandarian, the second officer of the empire, had been sent to negotiate. Reinforcements were continued to be despatched from Hong-Kong.

Miscellaneous.—The reported abdication of the King of Holland was contradicted.

An American ship, the Eliza Gibbs, was captured off the coast of Africa, being filled with slaves.

Later from Europe.

Halifax, Aug. 24th.—The Canada arrived here this evening, bringing advices to the 14th instant from Liverpool.

The quotations of cotton were barely maintained, and sales were dull. Breadstuffs had a declining tendency. Provisions were quiet. The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased. The harvest was well advanced, and the yield of wheat good.

At the latest advices from Liverpool all the markets were quiet and unchanged.

Politics were dull.

Victoria was visiting her daughter at Potsdam.

Napoleon was continuing his tour through Brittany.

The rumors of an early resumption of the diplomatic intercourse between the western powers and Naples were denied.

Austria intends concentrating troops on the Dalmation frontier.

There were riots in Kilkenny against agricultural machines, but the military restored tranquility.

Despatch from the Lord Mayor of London over the Atlantic Cable.

New York, Aug. 24.—The following despatch was received to-day, dated London, Aug. 23, from the Lord Mayor of London to D. F. Tieman, Mayor of New York:

"The Lord Mayor of London most cordially reciprocates the congratulations of the Mayor of New York upon the success of so important an undertaking as the completion of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. It is, indeed, one of the most glorious triumphs of the age, and reflects the highest credit upon the energy, skill, and perseverance of all the parties intrusted with so difficult a duty; and the Lord Mayor sincerely hopes that, by the blessings of Almighty God, it may be the means of cementing the kind feelings which now exist between the two countries.

R. W. CARDEN,
Lord Mayor of London."

Missouri Election.

St. Louis, Aug. 23d.—The returns from all the counties except six show that there have been elected to the house of representatives of the legislature of that State 81 democrats and 41 opposition; to the senate, 41 democrats, 9 opposition.

The Fever in New Orleans.

New Orleans, August 21.—The deaths by yellow fever in this city yesterday (Friday) were 54.

The Yellow Fever.

New York, Aug. 23.—The health commissioners of this city have declared Charleston, South Carolina, an infected port.

Charleston, (S. C.,) Aug. 23.—The fever has been declared an epidemic. The health officers report twenty-eight deaths from fever during the week ending Saturday. The brig Elsdover, from Havana, bound for Falmouth, England, is at quarantine. A portion of the officers and crew have died from yellow fever, and the remainder are sick with that disease.

New Orleans, Aug. 23d.—On Friday there were fifty-two deaths from yellow fever.

Yellow Fever at Hampton Roads.

Hampton Roads, Aug. 23d.—The ship Corinthian, from New Orleans, bound for Liverpool, is here. There have been six deaths from yellow fever, and two cases now on board.

Douglas' Relations to the Democratic Party.

Canton, Mo., July 14th, 1858.—*Dear Sir*:—Your favor of the 12th inst., calling my attention to certain rumors to the effect that I intended to sustain Hon. S. A. Douglas, has been received. I had heard of the report before, but I did not attach sufficient importance to it to make any reply. The facts are as follows:

Being asked what I believed Mr. Douglas intended to do in his party relations for the *future*, I gave it as my opinion, founded on his own words, that he would heartily sustain the democratic party, and oppose to the bitter end the Black Republican; and that, if my belief should prove correct, then I would rather see him re-elected than any one of the Black Republican party.

Many persons differ with me in regard to what the future course of Douglas will be, and I have heard many persons express their opinion that in 1860 he will be identified with the Republicans. If he should war on the democratic party we must war on him; but if he should fight in our ranks, against the common enemy, I should certainly prefer him to any man belonging to the enemy. No doubt Douglas did us great and serious harm during the last session, but I trust democrats will never be so eager for revenge as to countenance the election of a Black Republican.

As between democrats of Illinois, I can never express any preference, even if the Judge should turn out as I hope he may. But I should not hesitate (if he should verify my expectations) between him and a Black Republican. The idea of my taking the stump for him, without certain evidence of his fidelity, is preposterous; but for the principles of our party, and in opposition to Republicanism, I feel it my duty to speak on proper occasions. Yours truly, James S. Green.

The Atlantic Cable—How it was Laid.

Mr. Field has completed his journal to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, in London, and it is published in the New York papers. We take the following synopsis from the *Tribune*:

Mr. Field describes the feeling which pervaded all on board the Niagara while the cable was being laid, as one of the most intense excitement. Every man exerted himself to the utmost to achieve success in the work.—Throughout the six and a half days the most perfect silence and attention pervaded the men, lest a single moment of negligence should destroy the cable. On the first day after the paying out began, it was found that the cable was being payed out at a rate which, in proportion to the distance run, would, if continued, have defeated the enterprise. This was owing to the fact that the cable on the Niagara had caused so much local attraction as to seriously derange the compasses, rendering it impossible to steer the ship. Next day, Capt. Dayman, of the Gorgon, being apprised of the fact, ran ahead of the Niagara, steering in the most direct course for Trinity Bay. This he continued to do day and night until they arrived, never leaving the deck except for a few moments, and verifying his position by repeated observations of the sun, moon and stars.

When his arduous task was accomplished, his eyes were swollen and suffused with blood from long loss of sleep, and he was almost prostrated from the immense fatigue which he had undergone. Without his assistance the cable would have been exhausted long before the Niagara reached land, and to his agency, therefore, the success of the achievement is largely indebted.

On Wednesday morning, August 4, at 8 o'clock, land appeared to the N. W. about 35 miles distant. An hour later the Agamemnon signaled that she had payed out 926 miles of cable, being precisely the same quantity as that layed from the Niagara. At 7½ P. M. her Majesty's steamer Porcupine hove in sight, and Captain Otter, her commander, who had for some weeks been engaged in surveying Trinity Bay and the Bay of Bull's Arm, boarded the Niagara to pilot her into the harbor. At 8 P. M. Capt Otter reported the telegraph station 19 miles off. There had been paid out from the Niagara 995 miles 17 fathoms

As it would have periled the safety of the cable to have waited for daylight before resuming operations, the steamer was kept right on through the night. Captain Otter, who is a skilful pilot, is also a very prudent man. Anticipating that the Niagara might arrive in the night, he had caused boats to be stationed up the bay, along the course laid out for her, and at a signal the men in them kindled blazing torches, and people along shore lighted huge ben-fires to guide the mariners on their way.

The Niagara, guided by her careful pilot, steamed slowly up the bay, and at 1½ o'clock on the morning of Thursday, August 5, she came to anchor close to the shore, in seventeen fathoms of water, having succeeded in her share of the great undertaking. She had payed out 1013 miles, and telegraphic signals were constantly flowing through the entire length.

Mr. Field landed near the Telegraph Station, Trinity Bay, at 2 o'clock in the morning, and walked to the Station-House, half a mile distant, through the wilderness, not a person being visible on the beach. At the Telegraph House he found the operators from London fast asleep, not one of them expecting that the enterprise would succeed. Indeed, they had not unpacked their trunks, anticipating that in a week or two they would be ordered back to London; the station house was unfinished, work upon it had ceased, and none of the instruments had been prepared for use. The astonishment of the operators, when they learned that the cable was laid, may be conceived. At 2:45 A. M., a signal was received from the Agamemnon, stating that she had payed out 1,010 miles of cable. Mr. Field then telegraphed to the Associated Press the glad tidings of success.

When day broke, the boats were all lowered, and 1300 fathoms of cable were carried ashore. First Lieut. Jas. H. North handed the shore end to Captain Hudson, who placed it on the beach. A procession was then formed, headed by Capt. Hudson and Mr. North, followed by the officers of the Niagara, Captains of the Gorgon and Porcupine, their officers, crews, and the crew of the Niagara. Each taking hold of the cable, they marched up from the beach to the telegraph station-house, a distance of half a mile, where they deposited the end of the cable. Capt. Hudson then offered prayer and a few remarks appropriate to the occasion, when the ceremony of landing terminated. The officers and crews then returned to their respective boats, reaching their vessels at 6 o'clock in the morning. The Gorgon and Porcupine carried the American flag at the fore, the Niagara the English flag at the fore, and the telegraph flag at the mizzen.

The Agamemnon telegraphed at 1 P. M. on the same day (Thursday, Aug. 5) that *she had landed her end of the cable*. On the announcement of this fact, the Gorgon fired a salute of twenty-one guns, and her crew, manning the rigging, gave three hearty cheers, which were as heartily returned from the Niagara. All hands then went below to rest from their labors.

In conversation with Mr. Field, we learn that the reason why signals and not words were sent through the cable as it was being laid, is that on the previous attempt the clerks indulged in irrelevant conversation, which distracted their attention from duty at a time when the slightest obstruction might be fatal to the work. The Directors therefore ordered that signals only should be sent through the cable from ship to ship.—Both vessels had Greenwich time, and the electric current played to and fro between them for ten minutes each way.

The signals showed that on the first day the speed of the Agamemnon slightly exceeded that of the Niagara, but on the succeeding days they went at the same rate, there never being more than twenty miles difference between them. When the cable was landed at both ends Mr. Field applied his tongue to the end and received the cheering information that the insulation was perfect, in a shock that nearly threw him over. The reason why messages were not transmitted earlier was the fact that all the apparatus at both ends was new and untried, and required a great deal of care and skill to adjust.

Mr. Field states that there is not the slightest doubt that the cable is an entire success, as great or greater than its most sanguine friends had looked forward to.—By the Persia yesterday, he wrote to the Directors to prepare another cable at once, as it is evident that the present one, which will in a short time, he believed, transmit messages as rapidly as an aerial line, will be entirely insufficient for the business which will flow to it.

Until the 1st of September the line will be closed to all messages save those from the Governments of Great Britain and the United States. During that time Mr. Field will keep the public advised of all matters affecting the success of the cable.

A word of commendation.

All on board the Niagara unite in giving the highest praise to Mr. Field, whose determination and energy of character under the most discouraging circumstances, was sufficient for so formidable an enterprise. To Mr. Everett is due the credit of devising the machinery, without which the cable would not have been laid. He was also unremitting in his attention to the engines of the ship, regulating them at all times so as to meet the exigencies of the occasion. Capt. Hudson and his officers and crew are entitled to the highest honors for their unwearied labors in the work. "There was but one man on board the vessel," said an officer, "who was sanguine, or even confident of success—and he was Mr. Field. He seemed almost certain of success, when none others dared hope less they be disappointed." Of Mr. Everett, the same officer said: "Even he had but little confidence of success, but to him is the triumph due.—Without his skill the cable must have snapped."

A New Use for Crinoline.—Hoop skirts are as useful as they are ornamental. A young lady entered a house in Clinton Avenue a few days since. She remained about an hour endeavoring to obtain money to build a school house. During her stay in the parlor the lady of the house went up stairs. When she came back she missed her gold watch. She charged young lady with having it. Young lady denied the charge and offered to "sink." No use. Lady of the house insisted on a search. Lady of the house went ahead and found watch on a little hook fastened to one of the hoops of the young lady's crinoline skirt. Fastened to the same were three lockets and a little bag filled with all kinds of nick-nackeries, which young lady doubtless stole at some other house. Lady of the house locked parlor and went in pursuit of Capt. Brennan. During her absence young lady lifted a window sash and made good her escape. Progressive world, this.

Albany Knickerbocker.

A Family Census.—The marvellous story about a woman in Zanesville, O., who, as the veracious newspapers aver, was seasonably delivered one day of two-children—which process was repeated three days afterwards, and was again renewed the next day thereafter—thus figuring up an entire quintette, requires, with some doubters, what is called confirmation. But when the relater appends the additional statement that, in the opinion of the consulting physicians, there remains still another candidate for admission into the human family, it staggers the credulity of experienced experts in these phenomena. Mrs. Smithers, for instance, declares positively that "she never heard of such a case of partition, since they used to run the old-fashioned coaches that carried six inside."

Patrick's Serenade.

Och! Bridget, mavourneen, joost open the winder,
And give me a glimpse av your beautiful face;
My ancient dudeen is all burnt to a cinder,
And boogs are quite thick in this murtherin' place.

Sure, Biddy, my girl, it's no joke for a ganius,
To walk all day 'nath the botherin' hod,
And thin, in the night, serynade a young Vanius,
Clane up to his knees in the muddy ould soid.

I'm dyin' wid rapture, my jewel of creatures,
And niver a lovyer more willingly howled;
But don't ye let scorn wrinkle up your sweet features,
Because your poor Paddy has got such a cowld.

The lightnin' is roarin', the toonder is flashin',
The moon is no bigger than nothin' at all;
And such an outrageous and divilish splashin'
I never did hear, since the days I was small.

Thin open the winder, my queen av affection,
Or, what is as good, plase open the door;
Nor drame that you're sure of escapin' detection,
I know ye're awake, by the length av ye're shnore.

A Short Patent Sermon.

BY DOW, JR.

From the Rochester Union, Aug. 18.

Dreadful Conflagration—Five Blocks and Twenty Stores in Ruin.

Our city has been visited by a dreadful calamity, and a large district in one of our business centres has been laid in ruins by fire. From eleven o'clock last night until daylight this morning the devouring element held sway, and was not subdued until every building on the south side of Main street, from Stone to St. Paul street, had been destroyed, together with all the stores on the east side of South St. Paul street to Buckland's Block, including a number of buildings on Minerva alley. The well-known Minerva Block, and the Third Presbyterian Church, are among the buildings totally destroyed.—The fire may be said to have fairly spent itself without resistance, for it burned until it reached walls which offered nothing of a combustible nature.

Our celebration of the Atlantic Telegraph has been an expensive one to Rochester, and has been attended by a calamity long to be remembered. On Monday night, when the message was received, the bells were rung, and a jubilee followed impromptu. The firemen and citizens had scarcely retired before a fire broke out on Water street, which destroyed some $25,000 worth of property. The fatigues of the evening incapacitated the firemen from labor there, and the loss was therefore greater in consequence. Last evening the formal celebration took place, in which all participated, and soon after retiring the alarm of fire was sounded, and the dreadful conflagration began. Again the firemen and citizens were illy prepared to meet it, and the fire did its worst.

The fire originated soon after eleven o'clock in the livery stable of Heavey & McAnally, on Minerva alley. The flames quickly spread to the eastward, northward and westward. The Third Presbyterian Church on Main street speedily took, and was destroyed without a drop of water being thrown upon it. So was the brick block at the corner of Stone street, owned by Mr. Butts. The fire could go no farther east for want of material, but the three-story brick block next to the church on the west, owned by John F. Bush, was already on fire, and was consumed. The large block next, west of Minerva alley, and built in the same style as Minerva Block, soon caught fire, but for a time there was hope that it might be saved.

This hope was soon dissipated, but as it was separated by a brick wall from Minerva Block, it was thought the latter might be saved. Here, too, all were disappointed—the fire lingered for awhile at the wall, but when it passed, it rushed wildly to the work of devastation, and after laying this fine block in ruins, it passed southward along St. Paul street, till it had destroyed some fifteen stores.

The grand total by our figures stands $172,000, with a total insurance of $103,500. There are some small losses and insurances which we have probably omitted. This is by far the most destructive fire ever known in this city.

The Meeting at Cherbourg.

The "Illustrated News," one of the most popular and widely circulated papers in England, has some pregnant words on the topic of Victoria's visit to Cherbourg. It did not object to the queen's gratifying her curiosity to see the place, but it wants the world to know "why" she went. It says—

"If there were a real alliance between the English and French people; if those great nations loved each other so cordially that neither knaves, nor fools, nor interest, nor ambition, nor any considerations of policy could put disunion betwixt them; it would most unquestionably be a grand thing for Europe and for the world. But is there such an alliance? And do the English and the French people really love each other?

It seems not. There was a time, at the first outbreak of the war against Russia, when such an alliance was possible; but, as that war proceeded, it became but too evident that it was better for England to fight alone than to fight with such an ally. Alone the British forces might have taken Sebastopol within three months. Encumbered with the aid of France, and distracted by the counsels of an imperial friend, who presumed to conduct the siege by telegrams from the Tuileries, it occupied two years to gain the Malakoff. At the end of that time our imperial friend, having served his own purposes—filched all the 'glory' that was fairly derivable from the feat—and being unable to raise another soldier or another thousand francs for the prosecution of the war, left his good friend England in the lurch, and proved to the dullest Englishman that the alliance, so far as France was concerned, was a hollow sham, and that this country had spent its treasure and shed the blood of its sons in vain.

There has been no real alliance since that time; and, blink it and disguise it as we may, there will and can be no real alliance until the whole circumstances of Europe are changed; until France ceases to be jealous of England, or to dwell on the embittered remembrances of Waterloo; and until the rulers of France, whether they be emperors, kings, presidents, or dictators, learn the true place of their country in the European system, and the duties they owe to the people whom they govern."

The News continues—

"Why should the queen of Great Britain visit such a place? We all know what Cherbourg is, and what it means. We all know for what purposes it was planned; for what puposes, through six generations, and amid the fortunes and misfortunes of three dynasties and five republics, it has been brought to completion. The purpose was avowed by Louis XIV as well as by Napoleon I. Though Napoleon III is not a man to avow anything, his non-avowal signifies nothing. He has proverbial talent for silence, and when he holds his tongue he causes men to think. It is of no use to say that Cherbourg is not intended as a means of offence against England. If it be not, it is the most costly and stupid folly ever perpetrated by man or nation.

Why, again let us ask, should the queen of England visit such a place? Is it from motives of policy or of politeness; or is it due to the impulse of mere curiosity? The policy is not easy to understand. The politeness, under the circumstances, is a farce, and a make-believe that deceives neither the recipient nor the renderer.—The curiosity is more intelligible."

The News advised her to go, therefore, from plain curiosity, and advised all her court to let the motive be understood clearly. Verily, we suspect there is little love lost between England and France.

A Chinese Garden.

Mr. Fortune gives a curious description of a Chinese garden in a recent letter, from which we make the following extracts:

"The plants consist of good specimens of southern Chinese things, all well known in England—such, for example, as cymbidium chinense, clea fragrans, oranges, roses, camelias, magnolias, etc., and, of course, a multitude of dwarf trees, without which no Chinese garden would be considered complete. In the alcove alluded to there are some nice stone seats, which look cool in a climate like that of southern China. The floor of this building is raised a few feet above the ground level, so that the visitor gets a good view of the water and other objects of interest in the garden. That this is a favorite lounge and smoking place with the Chinese, the following Chinese notice, which we found on one of the pillars, will testify: 'A Careful and Earnest Notice.—This garden earnestly requests that visitors will spit betel outside of the railing, and knock the ashes off pipe also outside.' Several fine fruit trees and others are growing near the walks, and afford shade from the rays of the sun. On one of these we read the following:—Ramblers here *will be excused* plucking the fruit on this tree.' How exceedingly polite!

"Near the centre of the garden stands a substantial summer house or hall, named the 'Hall of Fragrant Plants.' The same notice to smokers and chewers of betel-nut is also put up here; and there is another and a longer one, which I must not forget to quote. It is this: 'In this garden the plants are intended to delight the eyes of all visitors; a great deal has been expended in planting and in keeping it in order, and the garden is now beginning to yield some return. Those who come here to saunter about are earnestly prayed not to pluck the fruit or flowers, in order that the beauty of the place may be preserved.' And then follows a piece of true Chinese politeness: 'We beg those who understand this notice to excuse it.' Passing through the Hall of Fragrant Plants, we approached, between two rows of Olea fragrans, a fine ornamental suite of rooms, tastefully furnished and decorated, in which visitors are received and entertained. An inscription informs us that this is called the 'Fragrant Hall of the Woochee Tree.'—Leaving this place by a narrow door, we observed the following notice: 'Saunterers here will be excused entering.' This apparently leads to the private apartments of the family. In this side of the garden there is some artificial rock-work, which the Chinese know well how to construct, and various summer houses tastefully decorated, one of which is called the 'Library of Verdant Purity.' Between this part of the garden and the straight walk already noticed, there is a small pond or lake for fish and water lilies. This is crossed by a zig-zag wooden bridge of many arches, which looked rather dilapidated."

"Blessed is he," saith the book of Mormon, "who bloweth his own horn; for whoso bloweth not his own horn, the same shall not be blowed." Likewise:—"Whoso bloweth his own horn, the same shall be blowed with vengeance."

The Way of Women.

Few of our dry goods friends will fail to recognize the following familiar picture:

She stood beside the counter,
The day he'll ne'er forget;
She thought the muslin dearer
Than any she'd seen yet;
He watched her playful fingers
The silks and satins toss—
The clerks looked quite uneasy,
And nodded at the boss.

"Show me some velvet ribbon,
Barege and satin turk,"
She said. "I want to purchase,"
Then gave the goods a jerk.
The clerk was all obedience,
He traveled "on his shape,"
At length with hesitation,
She bought a yard of tape!

WINE MAKING.—We see from our Alabama exchanges, that there is a general interest excited all over the State, on the subject of wine making. A *convention* was appointed to meet at Citronell on the 13th of this month, and we hope the movement will receive direction and encouragement. The experiment has been tried and has proved abundantly successful, that our climate is finely adapted to grape culture, and the flavor of some of our native wines is said to be superior to the genuine champaign. Besides, the lands which are best adapted to the growth of the wine are unsuitable for either corn or cotton.

It is no doubt the only way in which the charge of being a nation of drunkards will ever be removed from us, for it is a fact sustained by reason, experience, and history, that the production of wine, while it increases the quantity, diminishes greatly the habit of its excessive use. And above all, by making it ourselves, we get it free from drugs and impurities.

Marion Commonwealth, Aug. 15.

Weakness of the Stomach and Indigestion.

Another Great Cure effected by Boerhave's Holland Bitters.

The wife of Pieter De Witte, living in Holland Town, Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, suffered much from Weakness of the Stomach and Indigestion. She had been under a physician's care for some time, but the disease seemed to baffle even his skill. She purchased some HOLLAND BITTERS at our office, which has given tone to her stomach; her appetite and strength are returning, and we firmly believe that this is another great cure effected by your medicine.

We have still to record many wonderful cures effected by this remedy, but must wait another opportunity. One thing you can rely upon, what we have published are from persons much respected in our community, and are literally true.

J. QUINTUS,
Ed. Sheboygan Nieusbode, Sheboygan, Wis.
See advertisement. [August 24th.—298&52-1w.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For Purifying the Blood.—How many unfortunate victims of Scrofula, once without hope of cure, now joyfully testify their restoration to health to the medicinal virtues and surprising efficacy of this invaluable preparation. In all cases where the impoverished and depraved condition of the blood is evidenced by eruptions, blotches, or sores, its operation will be found in the highest degree salutary. The public are cautioned to ask for SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, and take no other, as a host of spurious imitations upon which no reliance can be placed, are in the market.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists generally. August 26, 1858—52 1t

THE "ELIXIR."

Prepared by Dr. James Williams for the cure of Dyspepsia, and nothing but Dyspepsia, (as advertised in another column,) has, by its own merits obtained for itself so high a reputation in Philadelphia, that Physicians, acquainted with its properties are using it themselves and prescribing it to their patients, convinced by observation of its great power in restoring the disordered digestive organs to healthy function.

Numerous cases of Dyspepsia of the most aggravated character, which were abandoned as incurable by some of the Medical Faculty, have, by the use of this "Elixir" alone, been restored to perfect health, as attached certificates testify.

March 10th, 1859. 156-tawly

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,
(Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,)
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale by Druggists generally.

HAVILAND, STEVENSON & CO., Charleston, Wholesale Agents
March 16th, 1858 161&29-1y

MARRIED.

In this town on the 24th inst., by W. T. J. Vann, Esq., Mr. WM. EVERETT to Mrs. JULIA A. TRASK.

On the 19th inst. by Rev. Dr. Deems, Mr. WILLIAM D. MAHN to Miss MARY M., eldest daughter of E. V. Kelly, Esq., all of Wilmington.

In this county, on the 10th inst, by John B. Croom, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM C. SMUTHERS, to Miss ELIZABETH C. WOODCOCK.

DIED.

In Selma, Dallas county, Alabama, on the 31st of July, 1858, WM. K. KENAN, youngest son of Col. Thomas and Mary R. Kenan.

He was born in Duplin county, North Carolina, and at an early age came with his parents to Dallas county, Ala., where he was educated, and continued to reside until his lamented decease. Seldom does it fall to our lot to record the death of one, who in early life had formed so estimable a character and whose exemplary life won the highest respect of his associates. While at school in his boyhood, he became the subject of religious influences, which, (although he did not profess his converson,) doubtless greatly assisted in moulding his character and forming those principles of action which subsequently regulated and controlled his intercourse with his fellow-men. Honesty of heart and inflexibility of purpose blended with a genial sociality characterized the man. Avoiding both from taste and principle all those unfortunate habits, and nobly withstanding all those temptations to fashionable irregularities which but too often wreck the young, he entered upon the responsibilities of manhood with that prudence and with that pure morality which enabled him, occupying the position that he did, to be useful in society and a blessing to those to whom he was united by ties of kinddess or affection—with these surroundings and with these prospects, he is suddenly called to die. A mysterious dispensation! With a beloved wife and an infant child, with a large circle of friends, with all around him of wealth and confidence necessary to secure happiness, with all these promises of a bright future before him, he is called in an hour the least expected to close his eyes upon all these and lie down in death; yet he murmered not, but when the announcement that he could survive but a few hours was made, soon recovering from the surprise, he calmly and without excitement or confusion gave directions as to his domestic affairs, evincing that scrupulous honesty that characterized his whole life; spoke of death, and expressed himself to his surviving relatives and friends as fully resigned to the will of God; bade an affectionate farewell to wife and child, consecrating them with his dying lips to God, and hopeful of a blesed immortality, sunk into the embraces of death without fear and without alarm. Peace be to his ashes, and may He, "who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," bless the widow and the orphan, that all shall meet again where there shall be no more painful separation, and where God shalt wipe away all tears from their eyes. H.

Dallas, Ala., Sentinel.

In Duplin county, near Kenansville, on the 21st inst., after a long and painful illness, BARBARA CATHARINE, daughter of Thomas Davis, Esq., aged 17 years, 3 months and 9 days.

Afflicted for upwards of ten years with severe Rheumatism, during which protracted period she never experienced but partial relief, and for the last four months scarcely ever free from acute pain, she bore her sufferings with uniform patience and fortitude. Shortly before her death she made a profession of Religion, and with the expression of a firm reliance on her Saviour, and in the full possession of all her mental faculties, she calmly breathed her last. To her immediate relatives, this bereavement has been peculiarly trying, for by her patient endurance and gentle resignation, she had greatly endeared herself to all, even to these who had known her only during her last illness. Truly her end was peace, and in her, we trust, has again been fulfilled the promise that is written, "*Blessed are the dead, who die in the Lord.*" COM.

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS.

DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, the great curer of Consumption, was for several years so badly afflicted by Dyspepsia, that for a part of the time he was confined to his bed. He was evidently cured by a prescription furnished him by a young clairvoint girl. This prescription, given him by a mere child, while in a state of trance, has cured everybody who has taken it, never having failed once. It is equally as sure in cases of FITS as of DYSPEPSIA. The ingredients may be found in any drug store. I will send this valuable prescription to any person on the receipt of one stamp to pay postage. Address

DR. O. PHELPS BROWN,
No. 21 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.
Aug. 7, 1858. 284-3m—50-3m

TO MOTHERS OF PHILADELPHIA.

Would you apply poisons to the delicate nervous coating of the stomach, for a local difficulty like a *Felon*, a broken breast, a painful swelling? &c., &c. By no means. Then do not give poisonous narcotics and irritating drugs to your child for *Croup*, &c., but apply De Grath's "Electric Oil," and if it don't cure the *Croup* in one day, come to the Office and get $50. Only office, 39 South Eighth street, *below* Chestnut street. This Oil will take out a *burn* in 20 minutes.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Drake & McLin and W. H. Lippitt, Druggists, and by Druggists and Merchants generally.

August 26.—300&52-1w.

RARE CHANCE FOR BOOK BUYERS.

☞ *Catalogues Sent Free!* ☜

A complete classified Catalogaa of Books, in every department of Literature, containing the greatest inducements to Purchasers, can be obtained, by sending your address to

G. G. EVANS,
Publisher, 439 *Chesnut street, Philadelphia.*
June 25, 1858 43-3m

NEGROES FOR SALE.

UNDER A DECREE OF THE COURT OF PLEAS and Quarter Sessions of Duplin county, obtained at July Term, 1858, as Commissioner I will offer for sale, at the Court House door in Kenansville, on Wednesday, the 22d day of September, A. D. 1858, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, interest from day of sale, the following valuable negro slaves belonging to the estate of the late James P. Davis, dec'd, viz: *FRANK, HIRAM, RICHMOND, GEORGE, ALFRED, JOE, TIM, BETT, SYLVA, LITTLE SYLVA, ROSE* and her children,—*PEARCY, BEN, PATSEY, EASTHER, JOSHUA, FRANCIS*, and *AMOS*. Notes with two or more approved securities will be required of purchasers.

JAS. W. BLOUNT, Com.
August 16th, 1858. 52-4t

RICHLAND ACADEMY.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL open on the 13th of September. Superior advantages are offered to students in this School for gaining a thorough and complete education, comprising all the branches of a Classical, Mathematical, and Scientific Course, superior to that of most of the Academies and Schools of the country.

The rates of tuition per Session of 5 months, are—
For the Common branches of English $8, per Session
Do. "higher Branches " " $12, " "
Do. Latin, Greek, and Classical Literature $18.

Boarding can be obtained by Students, Either with the Principal, or in good families convenient to the School, at $8, per month. L. G. WOODWARD, Principal.
Richland, August 18th, 1858. 52-3t

COFFEE! COFFEE!!

50 BAGS RIO, of all grades. In store, for sale by
August 26th T. H. McKOY & CO.

APPLE BRANDY.

40 BARRELS SUPERIOR APPLE BRANDY. Just received per Schr. Damsel, and for sale by
August 26th T. H. McKOY & CO.

NOTICE.

OWING TO THE DEATH OF THE SENIOR PARTNER of the firm of W. H. McKOY & BRO., the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm and style of T. H. McKOY & CO. Trusting our endeavors to give satisfaction, may meet the approbation of our friends, we will give prompt and personal attention to business, in the hope to merit the liberal patronage heretofore extended to W. H. McKoy and W. H. McKoy & Bro.

T. H. McKOY & CO.
Aug. 23d, 1858. 297

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE SUBSCRIBER, by note or account, will please call and settle them and save cost, as he intends making a small change in his business.

Please call by the first of August.
July 20. THOS. C. CRAFT, No. 42 Market st.

NOTICE.

I HAVE DISPOSED OF MY STOCK OF GROCERIES TO Messrs. Kelley & Wilson, who continue at the old stand, and will take pleasure in selling to my former patrons. As I wish to leave for the North in a few days, I hope all that are indebted to me by note or account will call *immediately* and pay up. Either of the firm or their clerk will receive all monies due me, and give receipts for the same during my absence. GEO. H. KELLEY.
Aug. 16. 291
N. C. Advocate, Greensboro' Times and Spirit of the Age copy 1 month.

HEAD QUARTERS, 30TH REGIMENT, N. C. M. Wilmington, August 10th, 1858.

THE commissioned officers of this regiment are hereby notified that agreeably to Division Orders, bearing date August 7th, an election for Brigadier General to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Brigadier General H. H. Watters, will be held at the Court House in this town on the 1st of Sept. next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Capt. Thos. Moore, of the Middle Sound Company, and Lieut. Thos. W. Brown, Jr., of the Lower Division W. M. are hereby detailed to assist in holding the polls and conducting said election. By Order

COL. JNO. L. CANTWELL.
JAS. D. RADCLIFFE, Adg't.
August 11th, 1858. 287-td.

FOR SALE.

LARD IN KEGS AND BBLS.; Snuff, Candles, Butter, Vinegar, Salt, Pepper, Spice, Cassia, Matches, Shot, Powder, Axes, Hoes, Shovels and Spades, &c. &c. By

I. THOS. ALDERMAN,
Aug. 24. No. 34 North Water street.

TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE his tract of land situated in Columbus county, five miles from the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road,

2,600 *ACRES ROUND PINE.*

This Tract of Land, the only body in this section of the country, is well Timbered and decidedly the best situated for the Turpentine Business in Columbus county, it is also situated in a healthy section, and accessible to Rail Road.—Persons wishing to purchase Turpentine Land would do well to call and examine this tract. The Pines are of heavy growth, and all of good size,

The land will be sold on good terms. Persons wishing to purchase said land will address me at Fair Bluff, Columbus county. ALVA SMITH.
Aug. 19. 294-1w—51-1m

B. F. GRADY,

GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

WILL RECEIVE CLAIMS FOR COLLECTION IN THIS and the adjoining Counties.

Prompt attention given to the collection and remittance of claims placed in his hands by *Northern Merchants.*

Stocks, Bonds, Notes, &c., bought and sold on Commission.

Highest cash prices paid for *Land Warrants.*

Business transactions *strictly confidential* when required.

☞ Refers to the citizens generally of this town, and to Messrs. A. T. Bruce & Co., and Messrs. Furman, Davis & Co., *New York.*

Office up stairs over the Store of Messrs. Murray & Peacock, North Water Street.
Feb. 18th, 1858 139-tf—25-tf

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government, under the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will take place at HAVANA, on

TUESDAY, September 7th, 1858.

$324,000.

SORTEO NUMERO 604 ORDINARIO.

CAPITAL PRIZE—$100,000!

1 Prize of	$100,000	6 Prizes of		$2,000
1 "	50,000	10 "		1,000
1 "	30,000	62 "		500
1 "	15,000	143 "		400
1 "	10,000	20 Approximations		8,800

Four Approximations to the $100,000 of $600 each; 4 of $400 to $50,000; 4 of $400 to $30,000; 4 of $400 to $15,000; 4 of $400 to $10,000.

Whole Tickets $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5.

Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount.
Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.
A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result becomes known.

☞ All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed to "DON RODRIGUEZ, care of City Post, Charleston, S. C."
August 17th, 1858 178&32-1y

COFFEE AND SUGAR.

30 BBLS. C. COFFEE AND CRUSHED SUGARS,
25 Bags Rio, Laguayra and Java Coffee.
Just received, and for sale by

I. THOS. ALDERMAN,
Aug. 24. No. 34 North Water street.

MOLASSES.

125 BARRELS HEAVY SWEET MOLASSES.—For sale by J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO.
Aug. 18th, 1858.

WILMINGTON BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

FRONT STREET, BELOW MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to furnish *BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, STEAM ENGINES, MILL-WORK AND MACHINERY* of all kinds.

Old Machinery overhauled and repaired.

Will make to order Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural, and supply Drafts for all kind of Machinery.

All work warranted as represented.

☞ Cash paid for old Copper, Brass and Iron.

TERMS—Cash on delivery. JOHN C. BAILEY,
Proprietor.
Wilmington, June 24, 1858 246-1y—43-1y

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	.00	@	28
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	.0 00	@	0 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	.6 00	@	12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,			
2nd hand	.1 80	@	2 00
New	.1 90	@	2 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	.16	@	18
Adamantine	.22	@	25
Sperm	.35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	.18	@	20
Laguayra	.12½	@	13½
Rio	.11	@	12½
St. Domingo	.11	@	12
COTTON, ℔ lb.			
ord. to mid'g	.10½	@	11¼
strict mid'g	.11¼	@	11½
good mid'g	.00	@	11¾
COTTON BAGGING,			
℔ yard	.16	@	17
Rope, ℔ lb	.8	@	10
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bushel	.85	@	90
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	@	9
Yarn, ℔ lb.	.00	@	20
EGGS, ℔ doz	.18	@	20
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45	@	50
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	.9 00	@	7 00
Mac'rel, No. 1	16 00	@	18 00
do. No. 2	13 00	@	14 00
do. No. 3	9 50	@	10 00
Herrings, Last	4 50	@	7 00
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt	.4 00	@	6 50
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,			
Family	.0 00	@	8 25
Superfine	.7 75	@	8 00
Fine	.7 50	@	7 75
Cross	.7 25	@	7 50
GLUE, ℔ lb.	.11	@	20
GUNNY BAGS	.12¼	@	16
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.			3¼
1 ton and under 5, per ton,		63	00
5 tons and over, "		60	00
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.		1	50
Per ton,		10	00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	.74	@	75
Oats	.45	@	50
Pease, Cow	.75	@	80
Do. B. Eye	.1 00	@	1 10
Wheat, red	.1 15	@	1 20
do. white	.1 25	@	1 30
Rice, rough	.00	@	87½
do., clean, ℔ lb.	.3¼	@	3½
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green	.4	@	5
Dry	.7	@	8¼
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	.75	@	00
N. River	.40	@	50
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	.4¼	@	00
American, ref.	.3¼	@	00
do. sheer	.0	@	00
do. hoop, ton 90	00	@	95 00
Swede	.5¾	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	.75	@	80
do. fm store	.90	@	1 00
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Fl'r Boards	.0 00	@	11 00
Wide do	.7 50	@	8 00
Scantling	.0 00	@	6 00
(Steam Sawed.)			
Floor Boards, rough	.15 00	@	16 00
planed	.18 00	@	19 00
clear	.25 00	@	30 00
Wide boards	.14 00	@	15 00
Scantling	.12 00	@	15 00
Ship Stuff, rough edge	.0 00	@	13 00
re-sawed	.0 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon.			
Cuba, Hhds	28	@	30
do. Bbls.	32	@	35
N. Orleans	00	@	00
LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.)			
Whiskey	.28	@	30
N. E. Rum	.50	@	55
Gin	.40	@	45
Brandy	.45	@	50
do. Apple	.65	@	80
do. Peach	.85	@	1 25
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,			
Virgin	.0 00	@	3 00
Yellow dip	.0 00	@	2 85
Hard	.0 00	@	1 42½
Tar, ℔ bbl.	.0 00	@	0 00
do. in order	.0 00	@	0 00
Pitch do.	.0 00	@	1 55
Rosin, Palc, 3 50		@	4 50
do. No. 1, 2 00		@	3 00
do. No. 2, 1 20		@	1 75
do. No. 3, 1 15		@	1 20
Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon	.43	@	43½
Varnish, ℔ gal.	.26	@	30
NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
Cut	.4½	@	4¾
Wrought	.10	@	12½
OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm	.2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
PEA NUTS, bush	.00	@	0 00
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush.	1 00	@	1 20
Irish, do.	.1 00	@	1 25
do. ℔ bbl.	.2 50	@	3 00
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon, Hams	.14	@	15
Middlings	.12½	@	13
Shoulders	.11½	@	12
Hog round	.13½	@	14
Western Bacon, Middlings	.10¾	@	11
Shoulders	.0	@	9
N. C. Lard	.13	@	13½
West'n do.	.12½	@	13
Butter	.23	@	27
Cheese	.11	@	11½
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,			
City Mess	.19 50	@	20 00
Clear do.	.00 00	@	20 00
Butt	.16 00	@	16 50
Prime	.00 00	@	00 00
Beef, Mess	.16 00	@	16 00
do. Fulton Market	.00 00	@	20 00
POULTRY,			
Chickens, live	.20	@	35
do. dead	.00	@	00
Turkeys, live	.75	@	1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.	.00	@	00
SHEEP, ℔ head,			
Lambs	.1 75	@	2 25
Mutton	.1 75	@	2 50
SALT,			
Alum, ℔ bush.	.25	@	30
Liverpool, ℔ sack, ground	.80	@	00
do. fine	.1 75	@	2 00
SUGAR, ℔ lb.			
Porto Rico	.7¼	@	9¼
New Orleans	.6¼	@	8¾
Muscovado	.7	@	8
Loaf & crush'd	.11¼	@	12½
C. Yellow	.0	@	11
Granulated	.12	@	12¾
SOAP, ℔ lb.	.5	@	7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,			
Contract	.3 00	@	5 00
Common	.1 75	@	2 25
STAVES, ℔ M.,			
W. O. Bbl.	.16 00	@	18 00
R. O. Hhd.	.15 00	@	25 00
Ash Head'g	.8 50	@	12 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.,			
Shipping	.0 00	@	0 00
Mill, prime	.6 00	@	7 75
do. inferior to ordinary	.3 00	@	5 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	.10	@	12
TOBACCO, ℔ lb.,			
Common	.18	@	20
Medium	.25	@	30
Fine	.45	@	50
WOOL, ℔ lb.	.17	@	20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 26TH, 1858.

TURPENTINE—Since our review of Thursday last the market has ruled unsteady, and as may be seen from our table of sales below prices have fluctuated from $2 75 to $2 85 for yellow dip, closing, however, at the same figure as quoted on this day week. The water courses continue at a very low stage, and scarcely anything has been brought in from above tide-way, in consequence of which the transactions for the week have been light, reaching 4,047 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yel. Dip.	Hard.
Friday	1,417	$3 00	$2 85	$1 42½
Saturday	180	3 00	2 85	1 42½
Monday	660	3 00	2 75	1 37½
Tuesday	860	3 00	2 80	1 40
Wednesday	460	3 00	2 85	1 42½
Thursday	470	3 00	2 85	1 42½

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—During the week just ended the market for this article has ruled unsettled, up to Monday prices having advanced to 44 cents; since then, however, it has declined a shade, and on Wednesday the sales were at 43 a 43½ cents per gallon. No sales this morning up to the time of closing our enquiries; holders generally are asking 44 cents, but sellers do not seem disposed to operate at even 43 cents; receipts small, and stock in first hands light. The sales for the week foot up 3,410 bbls., viz:

Thursday	250	bbls. at 42½	cents	℔	gallon.
Do	150	" " 43	"	"	"
Friday	1,370	" " 43	"	"	"
Monday	300	" " 44	"	"	"
Tuesday	500	" " 44	"	"	"
Do	150	" " 43½	"	"	"
Do	450	" " 43	"	"	"
Wednesday	200	" " 43	"	"	"
Do	40	" " 43½	"	"	"

ROSIN—We have no change of importance to report in the market for either grade during the week just ended. The arrivals of Pale have been small, and nearly all on market is in second hands, which is generally held above the views of buyers. We quote sales of only 6 a 800 bbls., at prices ranging from $3 50 to $4 50 per bbl., according to quality. In No. 1 we report only small transactions at $1 50 to $3 per bbl. No sales reported in No. 2, and quotations in table are merely nominal. In the Common article nothing new has transpired;—there has existed a moderate enquiry, and the market throughout the week has ruled firm at previous quotations. We quote sales as follows:

Friday	2,700	bbls. at	$1 20	per 310 lbs.	
Do	200	" "	1 12½	for medium	bbls.
Saturday	1,500	" "	1 20	" large	"
Tuesday	1,000	" "	1 20	" "	"
Do	1,000	" "	1 20	per 310 lbs.	

TAR—There is some enquiry existing for shipping purposes, but in the absence of receipts no sales have taken place. We quote nominally at $1 60 per bbl.

BEEF CATTLE AND SHEEP.—There has been no demand for beeves for some time past, and no sales have taken place; butchers unwilling to purchase, in consequence of the disease which has prevailed among cattle. We therefore omit quotations. For SHEEP we notice a moderate enquiry existing,

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1858.

☞ *TRANSIENT Advertisers will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper without first being paid for in advance. This rule will be strictly carried out, without respect to persons.*

No name for either the Daily or Weekly Journal, will hereafter be entered on our list without payment being made in advance, and the paperwill in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires.

Oct. 29, 1857.

New York Politics.

They are an eminently practical people in New York. They go for the solid things of this life. They like the Union, and they like to make it profitable. They like the Union, because a large portion of its revenues are collected and disbursed at New York, because a great deal of Government money is given towards the maintainance of steamship monopolies, running between New York and European ports. In fact New York is quite a Union-loving City, because the Union is a good speculation to her. It pays, as also does Southern trade.

As we said before, New Yorkers are practical people, with no nonsense about them. They are not so foolish as to quarrel about such mere abstractions as political principles. Not they, indeed. No matter what party may be in power, there will be grumbling and dissatisfaction—several thousand dollars worth of dissatisfaction in New York. There have been splits existing in the Democratic and opposition parties for years. Old Hunkers and Barnburners—Hard Shells and Soft Shells—among the Democrats; Silver Greys and Woolly Heads among the opposition. No doubt there have been, and are, honest men in all these sections, but we believe that most of these splits had their origin in a struggle after the spoils of office. The Custom House at New York is the great battle-ground for national politics in the city. It is said that, one way or another, the Collector has the appointment of something like a thousand persons. Some of the appointments are fat.—All are sought after. The President is importuned at Washington by rival squads of patriots anxious to serve their country—the Collector is bedevilled at New York. Then, again, another bother frequently arises in this way: A man is powerfully recommended to the President; indeed, his appointment to the office of Collector is urged successfully. This man has been passionately identified with one or other of the warring sections of the party. He goes into office with the feelings, not of a Democrat, but of a Hunker or Barnburner. He uses the patronage of his office neither for the promotion of party harmony nor public good, but simply for the gratification of his own passions and prejudices; for the exaltation of one wing of the party, and the abasement of the other. That was the case with Judge Bronson, over whom such a fuss was made. It is likely that the same thing will soon occur again. It is time that these people were made to know that New York is not the Union, nor the Democratic party—that we made one President without her and can do so again.

☞ Naturally enough, Mr. Field feels a deep interest in the success of the Atlantic Telegraph. About all he is worth in the world is embarked in that, and in the Newfoundland line. He holds $250,000 worth of the stock of the Atlantic Cable from Trinity Bay to Valentia, to say nothing of his interest in the lines connecting Trinity Bay with the civilized world.

The par value of the stock is one thousand pounds per share. At one time, previous to the failure of last year, the shares of £1,000 had gone up to £1,200. After the subsequent disastrous losses of cable and apparent failures, the stock went down to £300 per share, but would appear to have rallied since the cable has actually been laid, and may again reach par. It ought to go above it, since the company is guaranteed over five per cent on its whole capital by the Governments of Great Britain and the United States. Perhaps no Company has ever received so liberal assistance from governments. The governments explore the sea bottom for the Company. The vessels of the governments lay the Cable. The Treasuries of the governments pay more than six per cent on all the stock subscribed, and nearly if not quite six on all that can be wanted, and then all the profits of the monopoly go to the Company of disinterested patriots.

The laying of the Cable is a great affair—a great step in the progress of the age. But it developes no new principle. Its probable effects can only be speculated upon. As things stand now it may benefit wealthy speculators and the British government, for the American government will send nothing confidential over a line worked by her rival. As for diffusing knowledge and civilization at a dollar a word, that of course won't pay. Why then should we deify shrewd speculators who boldly ventured their money under such a guarantee as the Company had from the British and American governments. The history of internal improvements in the United States shows that every man who subscribes to the stock of a new railroad runs a bigger risk of losing his money than Cyrus W. Field, or any other of the stockholders of the Atlantic Telegraph ever did.

☞ Suppose—yes, just suppose a great many things. Suppose that you or we had "a heap" of money, half a million, or some such trifle, we might then suppose ourselves going rapidly to the Springs or to the deuce, we don't know which, for there is no saying what might be the effect of such a thing upon weak nerves, and susceptible dispositions.

Suppose again, that you or we were to suddenly wake up and find ourselves King of the Cannibal Islands, with our teeth sharpened, our corporosity covered with strange devices, rings in our nose and upper lip, plenty of cold roast man in the larder, an uncountable array of black wives and a keg of rum, then wouldn't we feel fully provided for. We would be "big man some."

Suppose, further, that we were neither a half millionnaire nor His Ferocious Highness, Hokee Pokee, Willikee Wam, king of the Islands aforesaid; nor any other great and independent person, but simply our unfortunate selves, we would anxiously look forward to a time in which the weather would be more endurable—the can't-get-a-way club less miserable, there would be more people to tell news and fewer to ask it, simply for the purpose of killing *their* time, careless of robbing you of *yours*.

THUNDER, LIGHTNING, RAIN AND COOL WEATHER.—Yesterday was one of the sultriest and most oppressive days of the season. The themometer did not go over ninety, but the total absence of breeze, together with the peculiar feeling in the atmosphere, imparted a sense of languor and oppression almost insupportable. Towards evening the sky began to be overcast. The northern horizon was marked by a dark bank of clouds of almost inky blackness. By night-fall the clouds had spread from North to South, and thunder and rain set in, and it did rain, lighten and thunder with great violence. We hardly ever saw as much lightning, nor heard such a continuous rumbling of thunder. It was magnificent and terrible. The result is, that this morning the weather is quite cool enough for comfort and we will not be surprised to hear of sickness produced by the sudden change.

☞ We somehow omitted to notice at the time, the fact that the Telegraph office here was handsomely illuminated on the evening of the 16th, in honor of the first message through the Atlantic Cable. By the way, speaking of the Telegraph office, we can say with truth that our chief operator here, Mr. FRANK CLANCY, cannot be surpassed anywhere for courtesy, attention and gentlemanly bearing; and, indeed, all hands in the office appear anxious to give satisfaction to the public.

THE CABLE.—There is no use in trying it any longer. We have endeavoured to keep clear of the cable fever, which is now raging as an epidemic, but we fear that we will be compelled to give up the struggle. In a mass of exchanges now before us, we find little else. We must isolate ourselves, to keep from being electrified, for the current is strong. There is one great consolation. The excitement will soon die out. We wish it would, for we are literally thrown on our own resources. We can find nothing in our exchanges worth stealing, and we feel assured that our exchanges will not be able to steal anything good from us.

☞ The associate fared sumptuously yesterday. On Saturday he was presented with a fine large fish from Waccamaw Lake, sent to him by Mrs. Brothers, who keeps the new hotel there for the accommodation of visitors to that beautiful sheet of water. Mrs. B. is well-known as keeping the meal house at Fair Bluff on the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road, in a style which guarantees satisfaction to all who may be her guests at the Lake.

☞ The Columbia, Pa., Spy having asserted that the *psora* was raging at a fearful rate among his York neighbors, and that all efforts to stay the fearful *plague* had proved unavailing, was arrested and held to bail for libel on the borough of York in having asserted that the *plague* was raging there. Somebody has since told the Yorkites that the Spy man simply charged them with having the *itch* and they are madder than ever.

Telegraph Rejoicings.

They have rejoiced the Cupola off the City Hall, N. York, and burned some of the garrett of that noble building, to the great discomfort of the rats and the bell-ringer. Cupola caught fire from a firework on the night of the 17th. $50,000 worth of rejoicing.

Also, they fired a hundred guns from the roof of the Astor House.

☞ The Darlington, S. C., Flag has got a complete new suit of type, and looks well. It is a capital district paper and ought to be well sustained. We sympathise with Mr. Warley, the Editor, in his misfortunes. Printers and publishers will get sick like other folks, but Editors have no such privilege. Price of the Flag $2,00 a year in advance.

☞ Tom Corwin has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of Ohio. Tom does'nt go the whole stripe, but still the Republicans take him as he is.

The joy of the nation over this great triumph of science is unbounded. No event of this or any other age can bear any comparison with it in point of practical importance, or in the absolute infinity of its scope and tendency.

We copy the above from the Washington Union, as a specimen of the double-distilled nonsense that is put forth on account of the Atlantic Telegraph. "The Nation" don't include the South, for it is as calm as a summer morning," and most people think, that *perhaps* the discovery of America was quite as important—some even look upon the American revolution as nearly so.—Some again might think that the invention of printing amounts to something.

The Great Atlantic Cable Illustrated.

Our artists have been at work, and we are enabled to-day to place the results of their labors before our readers in the following series of splendid illustrations: